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THE MONTH

he Pharmaceutical Council will not agree to grant 100*l.* its ample funds in aid of the defence fund which the le Association is endeavouring to raise. The secretary, ever, declines to state that the donation is refused.

he British Pharmaceutical Conference will hold its next ting at Dublin on August 13 and 14 next. A cordial tation has been issued by the Irish Committee, and an ctive programme is put forward.

ne Pharmaceutical Council was equally divided on the ques- of admitting our reporter to the monthly meetings, and the ident gave his casting-vote against the proposal.

ne Chemists' Trade Association has, through its provincial nisation, started a shower of petitions, which are being ented to Parliament daily, urging the modification of the ernment Medical Act Amendment Bill in some slight par-lars, so that the position of chemists in regard to counter tice may be rectified and defined. A good many eminent bers of Parliament are with us on this point, and a more ble opportunity of bringing the question forward may not r for years. Mr. Freshfield, M.P. for Dover, has given e of a motion to provide that the Act shall not affect nists. It is much to be regretted that a section of the e, or, at least, one of its journalistic organs, should have en the present moment to try to form two parties on this ect.

The Scottish branch of the Chemists' Trade Association are also at work with a view of getting a remedy against the medical shopkeeping, which so entirely defeats the spirit of the Pharmacy Act in Glasgow and other large towns.

Since our last issue the proceedings connected with the arsenicated violet powder have advanced several stages. The charge against King of the manslaughter of three children was brought before the Grand Jury at the Chelmsford assizes. A true bill was found, and the case was remitted for trial to the Central Criminal Court. Bail was allowed. It is expected to come on late in August. The inquest at Kingsland into the circumstance of the death of the child Ringrose has occupied the attention of Mr. Humphreys, the coroner for East Middlesex, on several different days. Mr. Fox, wholesale chemist, Bethnal Green Road; Mr. J. W. Francis, of Bush & Co., Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate Street; Mr. W. Thorp, for Messrs. Thorowgood, drysalters, Holborn; and Mr. Weller, manager to Messrs. Solomons, Cross Lane, East Cheap, stated in evidence that King was a customer of their firms, but denied that they had ever sold him arsenic. On July 9 the inquiry closed with a verdict imputing gross negligence to King, which was declared by the coroner to be tantamount to manslaughter. An order was made out for his committal on that charge to the Old Bailey.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, has this month passed through a serious crisis, from which it has not yet entirely recovered. In an appeal case tried on June 26, before the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice stated his decided opinion that when a sample of food or drug was purchased only for analysis, the purchaser was not, and could not be prejudiced by the sale, and the seller could not be convicted for such adulteration. It was pointed out at the time, and confirmed by his Lordship, that this decision would render Section 13, relating to the purchase of samples by inspectors, entirely nugatory. In the second week of July a bill was introduced into Parliament by Messrs. Anderson, Taylor, Whitwell, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, which provides that this plea shall in future be no defence.

Messrs. Dunn & Co. asserted in our columns last month their ability always to distinguish chloroform made from methylic from that produced from ethylic alcohol. Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., of Edinburgh, challenge them in our correspondence columns to maintain their assertions, offering to send them various samples, Messrs. Dunn's report and Messrs. Macfarlan's statement both to be published by us.

At the Paris Exhibition Messrs. Swan & Proctor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibit a specimen of opium prepared by a patent process, which ensures a definite proportion of morphia. Our Paris Correspondent comments on this; and we are also able in this number to reproduce a copy of the specification of the process, although that has not yet been officially published.

Our Paris report also gives notices of Messrs. T. & H. Smith's display, which includes two new crystalline compounds derived from opium; of Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s Aberdeen Comb Works, Britten's Glass Works, and Simpson & Payne's exhibit.

Matter of much practical interest will be found in a Paper on "Internal Parasites" which we print this month. It was read before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association by Mr. W. Smart, and gives a clear account of the life history of the various worms which may infest the human body.

British manufacturing pharmacists are referred to a notice on page 314, respecting an exhibition to be held at Coblenz in September in connection with the meeting of the German Apotheker Verein there. A small fee will be charged, and English exhibitors will be at liberty to take space on the same terms as German manufacturers.

CORNER FOR STUDENTS.

Conducted by Richard J. Moss, F.C.S.

One of the chemical compounds of the Pharmacopœia will again form the subject of the exercise in Qualitative Analysis. The samples which will be sent to students are to be submitted to a systematic qualititative analysis, the name of the substance is to be ascertained, and a report made as to its purity.

Answers.

The subject of the last Analytical Exercise was *Zinci Sulphas* B.P., containing 1 per cent. of copper sulphate, and 1 per cent. of lead sulphate; there were traces of iron and of the hydrochloric radical also present.

Copper and lead are the commonest impurities to which zinc sulphate is subject, and as the detection of these metals, when occurring together, forms an interesting, though somewhat difficult exercise, the above-mentioned quantities of the impurities were added in order that the specimens might represent the salt in a more defective state than it usually occurs in commerce. It is highly instructive to observe the results of this exercise. The proportion of students who detected lead was only one in five, including one who arrived at the remarkable conclusion that the substance was lead acetate, and who, therefore, deserves very little credit for his results; on the other hand, with two exceptions, they all detected copper. In reality there was more lead than copper in the mixture, since the copper was added in the form of crystallised sulphate, which contains as nearly as possible one quarter of its weight of the metal, whereas the lead sulphate which was added contains two-thirds of its weight of lead. The failures in the detection of lead are all the more remarkable when it is considered that in consequence of the comparative insolubility of the lead compound it was easy to separate it from the other constituents of the mixture. Lead sulphate is usually classified amongst the insoluble substances with which chemists have to deal, but it must not be supposed that it is altogether insoluble in acids. Some of our contributors evidently considered that the disappearance of the insoluble portion when hydrochloric acid was added to the turbid aqueous solution was a proof of the absence of lead, an error for which the ordinary text-books afford no little excuse. Lead sulphate is far from being insoluble in the mineral acids. Every student must have observed the precipitate that is produced when common oil of vitriol is diluted with water; this heavy white precipitate consists of lead sulphate, the lead being derived from the leaden chambers in which the acid is prepared, or from the vessels in which it is condensed. The lead sulphate dissolves in notable quantity in the strong acid, but the greater part of it is precipitated as soon as the acid is diluted. Lead sulphate also dissolves in hydrochloric acid to a very appreciable extent, but nitric acid is the best solvent for it, and consequently the acid interferes most with the precipitation of lead as sulphate. A series of experiments on the behaviour of lead sulphate with solvents, and on the precipitation of lead as sulphate from various acid solutions or in the presence of various quantities of nitric acid, will repay the student for his trouble.

Prizes.

The First Prize for the best analysis and report has been awarded to Henry Sieberg, 118 West Street, Glasgow.

The Second Prize has been awarded to T. G. Nicholson, Mere Street, Diss.

Marks Awarded for Analyses.

H. Sieberg (1st prize)	95
T. G. Nicholson (2nd prize)	92
J. S. Goodall	75
J. P. Harold	75
Eucalyptus	72
Michrophone	70
C. A. Cripps	70
J. F. Croshaw	68
Stephen Taylor	65
J. G. Chapman	60
Cymro	60
Glycerine	60
Humulus	20
Ferrum	5
Devonia	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

⁂ All Communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

J. P. Harold.—If you had separated the portion insoluble in water, instead of dissolving it with the rest by the addition of hydrochloric acid, you could scarcely have failed to detect the lead.

Eucalyptus.—It is remarkable how easy it is to overlook lead in the presence of other members of the same group. We could not venture to account for your apparently clear evidence of the presence of bismuth which was entirely absent.

Microphone.—It is a pity you did not give the details of your examination of the portion insoluble in water. Surely the acid solution of this portion gave a black precipitate with hydrogen monosulphide. We cannot find in your paper any evidence of the trace of phosphoric acid which you say you detected.

C. A. Cripps.—The supposed effervescence of the insoluble portion with hydrochloric acid must have been an optical delusion, as it consisted exclusively of lead sulphate.

J. F. Croshaw.—See remarks to C. A. Cripps, who also thought he observed effervescence.

Stephen Taylor.—Your examination of the hydrogen monosulphide precipitate was very imperfect; you did nothing with it that would lead to the detection of lead. You left the cloudiness of the aqueous solution quite unaccounted for.

Glycerine.—The portion insoluble in water was colourless (unlike copper compounds), nevertheless you concluded that it contained copper, solely because it gave a dark coloured precipitate with hydrogen monosulphide.

Humulus.—Surely you could think of other substances besides stannous salts that would account for the turbity you observed when obtaining the aqueous solution. There was no difficulty in separating the insoluble portion, either by filtration or decantation. You ought to have detected copper by the blue tint of the powder and the bluish colour of the solution, to which an excess of ammonia had been added.

Ferrum.—If the substance had, as you supposed, consisted of lead acetate, the addition of hydrochloric acid to the aqueous solution would have produced a considerable precipitate; try the experiment.

Devonia.—Your paper must bear your name and address. The production you sent us can scarcely be called a report of an analysis.

Violet Powder.—Mr. Thomas Stevenson, food analyst for the parish of St. Pancras, has reported to the Vestry that he has examined eight samples of violet powder, and found five of them to be genuine, consisting of farinas only and scent; while three of the samples contained from 16 to 33 per cent. of *terra alba* or gypsum, which he states acts injuriously on delicate skins. There being a doubt whether violet powder comes within the Adulteration of Food, &c., Act, as being a "drug," the matter has been referred to the legal adviser of the Vestry. *Dr. Stevenson states that the genuine samples were purchased from chemists and the adulterated samples from perfumers.*

Pharmacalia.

THE BOTANIC FÊTE.

VERS and music: ladies, lights, and royalty, form very ingredients for a summer fête. All were present on the rsday night when the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society ondon held their annual commemoration. The weather had arranged by the committee for the purpose, and the ty of the gardens appeared to full advantage. It was sant to view the groups clustering round a prize floral ration, or walking in crowds down the main avenue, while ery liberal spirit of the management had provided every ible attraction. Towards midnight the electric light lit the whole assemblage, and coloured fires announced the nce of the president and his suite. The table ornaments charming: chiefly to be noticed was the graceful addition grasses to the different flower arrangements. A winter e, with ice and snow, and flowers in harmony with the on, was specially to be admired. The artificial vinery, with lent illuminated grapes, appeared detestable. Those of our ents who are familiar with the walks and grounds in the nic Garden, and remember how the path is often made to l round and come suddenly upon the lake, will well imagine fairy-like effect produced when the water was lit up with s of lamps—some floating on the surface, others hanging n the bridge or arranged in wreaths. We can but conulate the directors of the *soirée* for having provided a most yable entertainment.

⁂

FLUID EXTRACTS BY REPERCOLATION.

e have received Dr. Squibb's pamphlet on "Fluid Extracts Repercolation," in which he minutely describes a process ch he offers for adoption in the new American Pharmaeia. It is not unreasonable to regret the diffuse style in ch the Doctor is in the habit of communicating his ideas. ry paper from such an authority is entitled to consideration, it is difficult sometimes to gather the precise meaning nded to be conveyed. Too great condensation in an lanatory paper should be avoided; still a certain limit should laced on the discursive element. The Doctor attaches great ortance to the class of remedies called "Fluid Extracts," in that he will find sympathy from English pharmacists. to the present time they have been prepared by simple, is by a single, percolation—a method here stated to be far n effecting the exhaustion of the material. The original cess of Professor Procter might be charged with this fault, the difficulty could easily be remedied by carrying the colation further. Granting this, the concentration of the ker percolate to obtain the established relation between the g and the fluid extract was inadmissible. It is not only by heat and oxidation (we quote the Doctor) that all the harm done to that portion of the preparation; but the active nciples are so dissociated and split up by the concentration t they are no longer in their natural condition, but form new ations and combination which change their solubilities. A set of reactions is brought into play, and the nature of the paration is changed.

To avoid this source of error Dr. Squibb devised a plan of percolation, which he has now used exclusively for nearly elve years in the production of many thousands of pounds of the principal fluid extracts. In 1870 the Doctor invented a cial form of percolator, so as to ensure uniformity in the ults obtained, and he claims that repercolation well applied ves little to be desired in making a liquid preparation that l fully represent the drug in almost any relation of strength. e author has set himself to simplify both his apparatus and process, and he has selected as a model illustration a substance most difficult of manipulation—namely, cinchona bark. The menstruum originally adopted by the writer consisted of 109 parts alcohol, 16 parts water, and 41 parts glycerine, which gave in his hands a result of 7,685 grains to the pint—that is, almost exactly minim for grain and weight for weight. As a rule, the drug will not often be exhausted within 5 or 10 per cent. The glycerine has often a secondary use in menstrua which is hardly less important than its primary use as a solvent. It has the property of wetting substances and permeating them to the exclusion of the air in a much greater degree than water or alcohol; besides, when mixed with water or alcohol, it imparts this property to the mixture. Various experiments were made with varying quantities of menstruum, and time of maceration when a new menstruum was adopted. This consisted of 2 parts stronger alcohol, 2 parts water, and 1 part glycerine. The following representative experiment was made:—

	Parts.
Yellow cinchona in powder, No. 50	32
Stronger alcohol, sp. gr. ·819 at 60° F.	2
Glycerine, sp. gr. 1·250 at 60° F.	1
Water	2

Mix the three last ingredients to make a sufficient quantity of menstruum.

Now work the process by the figure 8—that is, moisten 8 parts cinchona with 8 parts of menstruum, and allow the mixture to stand eight hours in a closed vessel. Pass the moist powder through a No. 8 sieve and pack firmly in a percolator. Pour on menstruum till the mass remains covered, close the percolator, and macerate 48 hours. Begin the process, and reserve the first 6 parts of percolate, separating the after-percolate in fractions of 8 parts each. Moisten a second new portion of 8 parts cinchona with the first 8 parts of the weak percolate, and allow the moist powder to stand eight hours in a closely-covered vessel. Afterwards pack in the percolator, and percolate with the remaining fractions of the weak percolate in the order in which they were received, and finally with fresh menstruum, until the cinchona is exhausted. Reserve 8 parts of the first percolate and separate the weaker percolate into fractions of about 8 parts each. The third and fourth remaining portions of the original cinchona to be operated on are treated in the same manner. Finally, mix the four reserved percolates together, namely, 6 ounces and 8 by 3 ounces to make 30 parts of finished fluid extract. Label, number, and put away for future use the fractions of weak percolate obtained at the termination of the process. An elaborate table accompanies the above remarks, showing the treatment carried to a sixth percolation.

Another set of experiments are detailed, the menstruum being changed to one consisting of stronger alcohol, 5 parts; glycerine, 1 part; water, 4 parts. The results obtained were only approximative, but appeared more favourable, probably in consequence of increased dexterity in practice. The writer concludes with further experiments on Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga, instructions relating to the general process of percolation, and the best form of apparatus to be employed.

⁂

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. COLLIS BROWNE.

Mr. Thomas L. Lucas, late Captain of the Cape Mounted Rifles, has put together a most readable account of camp life and sport in South Africa, being his experience when in the service of the Government twenty-five years ago. He describes Cape Town and its population, and whilst there at the Castle barracks he fell in with Dr. Collis Browne. He was a staff doctor, unattached, and an exceedingly clever and inventive man. Not finding his profession sufficiently remunerative, he suddenly took it into his head to study how he could invent something, it was immaterial what, which would supply a general want, and gain the patronage of the public. With this idea he first tried his hand at a kind of water-proof under-vest or chest protector, which was made hollow, and was intended to be inflated with air. The theory was that the warm air within would interpose an effectual barrier against the influx of the cold air without, and thus prove useful in cases of weak chest or pulmonary affections. The notion seems to have been to set up a portable mild climate. The sequel will be best given in the words of Captain Lucas.

"To my astonishment, on looking into his room one morning, I found him in his shirt-sleeves, busily employed cutting out strips of mackintosh with a huge pair of scissors, and glueing them together with some preparation which he was heating over the fire in a pipkin, the whole room being strewn with his materials, and the furniture in a general state of stickiness. His wife looked on, laughing at his eccentricities."

Fortunately for Dr. Collis Browne, he did not stick to his last, but he went on experimenting and contriving amid many failures. He had no sympathy with the faint heart that never wins, and he had the first requisite for a discoverer—he did not know the meaning of the word defeat. So he persevered until he hit upon his grand discovery of chlorodyne, which, says the Captain, ought to have made his fortune. Most of us are under the impression that it did; at any rate, it has brought the Doctor an amount of fame which more laborious investigations often fail to win.

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THE EFFECT OF GLYCERINE ON FERMENTATION.

It may be useful to the practical pharmacist who is in the habit of manufacturing proprietary articles of his own, and particularly lotions for external use, to be reminded that glycerine has a remarkable effect in retarding decomposition. There is a short note in the *Chemical Journal*, giving in abstract the opinion of J. Munk upon this subject. The theory suggested is quite new to us, though the practice has long since been introduced into laboratory work. He states that glycerine retards the lactic and alcoholic fermentations. One-fifth of glycerine added to milk, at a temperature of 15° to 20° C., prevented it from turning sour for eight or ten days. One-half or one-third of glycerine, at the same temperature, postponed the fermentation of milk for six or seven weeks. At higher temperatures, larger quantities are needed to produce the same results. We are quite prepared to accept the statement; and, with respect to the next remark, we can add personal testimony—namely, that the formation of hydrocyanic acid from amygdalin and emulsin is also retarded by glycerine. It is not unusual to add a small quantity to the trade preparation called milk of roses, and the preservation of almond paste is aided by the same means. Several fluid extracts, non-official, may be treated thus. With regard to cosmetics generally, the employment of glycerine in very small proportions may be recommended.

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THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The halls of science are not always the abode of harmony, of which fact the annual general meeting of the Society of Arts may be adduced in proof. Whether it was the heat of the weather, or the strangeness of the hour of meeting—4 o'clock P.M.—the proceedings of the executive during the past year seemed to give offence to one of the members, Mr. Ford by name. That gentleman declared the minutes of the previous annual meeting incomplete, for he had moved that the reading-room be kept open in the evening, no notice of which appeared. Next came the reading of the report, and the chairman was complimentary upon the interesting character of the document, and moved its adoption. It might be interesting, said Mr. Ford, if a great deal that was omitted had been inserted. He would propose as an amendment that the report be not adopted. Mr. Hale seconded the amendment. He should have liked to have heard more of the affairs of the Society; the Council were too exclusive; there were about 7,000*l*. of actual income, and he thought the members should have more control over the expenditure. The reading-room should remain open in the evening, and there should be a lavatory. Whereupon Mr. T. Hilton said, that members were too apt to think that their was a mutual improvement society or a sort of club. They forgot that it was an institution for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. It had thoroughly carried out its work according to the principles laid down in the charter by which it was founded. Members did not join the society for the purpose of sitting down to read or coming in to wash their hands.

Mr. Ford remarked that it was his painful duty to show that the Society was not fulfilling its mission.

The Chairman: You are out of order, sir.

Mr. Ford said that he stood there as a public protest.

The Chairman: You may protest at the proper time; this is not the proper time.

The resolution thus curiously proposed and seconded was put and lost, the proposer and seconder alone voting in its favour. Things did not calm down, however, for Messrs. Ford and Hale felt the necessity of a little more excitement. They both were still of opinion that if the meeting were held at a different hour; that if a lavatory were provided—for the age demanded it; that if the reading-room were opened in the evening; and if the general body of members were represented on the Council, matters would be improved. It seems rather hard that an audience should have no protection against this style of oratory, it was, however, beyond the limit of free discussion when, subsequently, Mr. Le Neve Foster, the admirable secretary, was insulted about his salary, and Mr. Wood was credited with having received an additional 800*l*. for editing the journal. One was prepared for the final speech of Mr. Ford, who moved that steps be taken to elect another president in the room of the Prince of Wales, since it appeared to the mind of the speaker that His Royal Highness had paid little attention to the affairs of the Society, which was rapidly dwindling away. Considering that the Prince has been conspicuous for his active zeal, and that the Society since its establishment has never been in a more satisfactory condition, the double statement was inopportune. Members who have to sit and listen are entitled to consideration, and they should not have the time wasted by a long list of fanciful complaints; and speakers should make themselves acquainted with their facts. Five minutes' conversation with any officer of the establishment would have cleared up the subjects of complaint; but then that would not have gratified the wish to engross attention. It is quite to be desired, as far as the Society of Arts is concerned, that during the session there should be a bye-law to prevent individuals from addressing the house on all conceivable topics. The bye-law should have a rider that, on anniversary occasions, the same individuals should covet the golden gift of silence.

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THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

A discussion has arisen on the merits of what has been termed, by inadvertence, the new pronunciation of Latin. It is a revived, and not a new pronunciation; but, as this is a journal devoted to the claims of chemical science and pharmacy, it is not permissible to quote Milton's explanation of the subject, in which he complains that his countrymen had gone back from the purity of the spoken language. Mr. J. R. S. Clifford says that it "affords matter for some speculation what attitude the chemists who are to form the next generation will assume with regard to the new Latin pronunciation which is vexing the soul of professors, as well as pupils in schools and colleges." He depicts the awkwardness which may arise between the apprentices, who are speaking like the Romans, and the estimable principal of the establishment, who abides by his school ections. As far as our experience goes, masters need not oubled much with the superior classical acquirements of subordinates; nor do we think that Mr. Clifford points the hopefully towards improvement when he confesses to a lean- h favour of dog Latin and contractions. He would fain (we the words) "see a wider appreciation of the merits of this language among pharmaceutists: it might be a relief the toils of the counter to turn the pages of Virgil, cc, or Ovid. But in saying this I am not professing ad- tion of those purists (or quibblers, shall we say?) who t to hear abbreviations of familiar Latin words, and would their students to ask in full for Unguentum Antimonii ssio-Tartratis, instead of shortening this to Ung. Antim. Tart, and so on." Mr. Henry H. Pollard, of Ryde, who ly knows his subject, wishes to inquire why economy of ch should always be effected at the expense of the "noble uage." Why not try contractions in English? and we ld get pretty phrases like, pot. tart. ant. oint.; merc. oint.; dist. wat. For years we have been haunted by an odious ence which occurred in a German formula; it was, Herb. th. Pip. vel. Pul. pug. The last syllable does not indicate tle dog, though that would be appropriate to the style, but llus, which, being interpreted, means a handful. We must for- the admiration of Mr. Clifford, and range ourselves amongst quibblers and purists, for we do not like these abbreviations. agree with Mr. Pollard that there are too many short cuts ady, which are calculated, or so supposed, to ease the sore ail of oppressed students and relieve them of the tedium of ning. When the Œcumenical Council was held at Rome e were assembled dignitaries of the church from all parts he world, and amongst others some distinguished scholars divines represented England. Latin was the only possible ersal language, and our spokesmen found that though nd to none in learning, the anglicised pronunciation of Latin ented its being understood. A great change has been ted, not as yet completely carried out. Oxford has not at date adopted the revived pronunciation as a University. ner or later it must prevail, for we cannot remain separated n the world. The revived system has the further advantage perfect recognition of long and short vowel sounds, so that versification of the Roman poets becomes intelligible. Those are interested in the matter will find their doubts removed reading the "Child's First Latin Book," by T. D. Hall. s good little manual is published at 1*s.* 6*d.* by John Murray.

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BANK HOLIDAY.

On Monday, June 10, there was universal holiday. The nk was closed, thanks to Sir John Lubbock, and the whole of London shops were closed, with three inglorious exceptions— spirit shop, the tobacconist, and the drug shop. Whether gains of pharmacy are so small, or that the confined occu- ions of the pharmist eat out his courage and social instincts, that he is miserable away from the smell of physic, it is not us to say. But it is clear that, while all classes were glad to tch a temporary relaxation from their toiling, the pharmacist s content to remain behind—his counter and the spirit of the . On that eventful morning the two glass palaces were wded; the boats went up and down the river loaded with npants; the railway directors were jubilant; the public rdens were bright with flowers and happy faces; while even w relaxed its regulation and opened at an early hour. Why uld not the druggist now and then unbend, and do like ier people? The great city could not be at once in want of day out and of a dose of medicine; and there are some casions when the mind is best improved by being let alone.

"Girls and boys, come out to play,
It is Sir John's Bank Holiday!"
All London heard the cry but three—
Tobacco, Gin, and Pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

THE Council met on July 3. All the members were present, except Mr. Hanbury.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

It was reported that Mr. Owen had rendered assistance in promoting the election of a child to the St. Anne's School, the Council having voted 50 guineas towards the case. Unfortunately, the election was lost by seven votes.

Mr. Shaw suggested the annual publication of a list of subscribers, which, he thought, would stimulate subscriptions. Mr. Mackay said such a list, if published, should appear along with the Calendar, and Mr. Shaw said he would bring forward the subject at the proper time.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

The bye-laws specify that local secretaries are appointed in all towns in Great Britain which return a Member or Members to Parliament, and in such other towns as contain not less than three members of the Society or Associates in Business.

The Secretary reported that there were 16 places eligible to have local secretaries, but without any chemist and druggist connected with the Society. Ayr, with a population of 18,970 and nine chemists and druggists, and Bury, with a population of 38,000 and 23 chemists and druggists, were instanced.

Mr. Atkins asked if there were any expense incurred in connection with local secretaries, as it seemed absurd to appoint a local secretary in a place which had probably only one chemist and druggist simply because it returned a member to Parliament.

The Secretary said there was no expense. The idea was that, if necessary, Parliamentary influence might be brought to bear.

The appointments were then made. The following are the towns eligible, but to which no appointment was made:—Ayr, Beaumaris, Bewdley, Bury, Calne, Clitheroe, Cricklade, Frome, Hawick, Marlborough, Midhurst, Montgomery, New Radnor, Pembroke, Tynemouth, Wenlock, Wigton, and Wilton.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The General Purposes Committee had recommended that the places named below should be omitted from the list of centres for the conduct of the Preliminary Examination—Aberystwith, Barnstaple, Berwick, Boston, Cardigan, Chester, Colchester, Doncaster, Dorchester, Dumfries, Hereford, Lymington, Leicester, Lynn, Macclesfield, Perth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Salisbury, Scarborough, Stafford, Swansea, Taunton, and Worcester. Also to substitute Lancaster for Preston.

Mr. Schacht characterised this as a somewhat revolutionary proposal, and urged that it was a means calculated to throw impediments in the way of young men passing the Preliminary. The desirability of passing that examination before entering the business had been so generally recognised that he thought any amount of official trouble was advisable if it would help to secure that object.

Mr. Atkins remarked that Salisbury, which had been erased, was a much better centre than Southampton, which had been retained.

Mr. Frazer also supported Mr. Schacht. He thought it a serious mistake to throw difficulties in the way now that new men were wanted in the business. Mr. Hampson also thought the Committee should reconsider the proposal. The President and Mr. Betty objected to referring the subject back to the Committee. It had been fully considered by the latter body, who had had in view the efficiency of the examinations rather than the expense. Mr. Schacht then raised a question whether the Committee had not gone into details of a scheme, the principle of which had not been relegated to them. The discussion then turned on the point whether the principle of revising the list of centres was a recognised one. Mr. Bottle said the only principle was that there should be provincial centres. Mr. Shaw said there was no great hardship to the young men, as the examiners received certificates from other examining bodies, as, for instance, the College of Preceptors, whose local examinations were held in a great many towns. Mr. Betty proposed a resolution accepting the principle of revising and reducing the list of examination centres. This was carried, after an amendment, proposed by Mr. Churchill, to the effect that it was not desirable to reduce materially the number of centres had been lost by 12 votes to 6. The revised list was then submitted and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Schacht then declared his intention to move one by one the insertion of the names struck out. He began with Aberystwith, but being defeated by 11 votes to 5 he gave up the contest. Afterwards Mr. Churchill proposed the addition of Chester; Mr. Hampson, Salisbury; and Mr. Atkins, Leicester; but no modification of the Committee's list resulted.

The Medical Act Amendment Bill.

On the report of the special committee appointed to watch the progress of this Bill, a rather smart discussion occurred. It appeared that a memorial had been sent to the Duke of Richmond, asking him to receive a deputation. The Duke having to leave town, had been unable to accede to this, but had promised his consideration of the views set forth. On the motion of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Greenish was added to the committee. The President had heard that another body, the Chemists' and Druggists' Trade Association, had succeeded in getting that interview with the Duke which the Society had failed to obtain. Possibly the Duke had confounded the two bodies. Did Mr. Hampson and Mr. Greenish form part of the Trade Association deputation? Those gentlemen stated they did. The President understood that deputation had not been very favourably received. Mr. Hampson said this was not so. The President doubted if he ought not now to withdraw from the committee. He would object to appear as a second edition of what had gone before, the nature of which he did not thoroughly know. If he understood rightly, the Council was not going to take the same line as the Trade Association had taken. The Council was not going to defend the principle of chemists prescribing.

Mr. Greenish said: Nor would the Trade Association.

The President did not know how far the gentlemen on the other deputation had committed themselves and the Society.

Mr. Atkins remarked that this supplied a cogent reason why the President should go to represent the views of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Mr. Greenish said it was almost impossible the Duke of Richmond should have mistaken one body for the other, as the President of the Trade Association had written from Leamington asking for the interview. The deputation had simply asked that chemists might retain the rights they had had from time immemorial to give simple remedies in simple cases. Mr. Hampson demurred to the President's remarks, implying that the former deputation had in any way committed the Society. Mr. Bottle thought it would be desirable that different persons should go on the Pharmaceutical deputation to those whom the Duke had already seen. Mr. Churchill spoke as to the views of the Trade Association which, in relation to counter practice, he declared corresponded closely with those held by the Council. The association had pledged itself to defend simple counter practice, but to discountenance indiscriminate counter prescribing. Mr. Betty asked how that was reconcilable with the defence of Wiggins' case. Mr. Churchill said the Medical Defence Association in that case had refused particulars until the parties were actually in court. Mr. Fairlie hoped the committee would bring before the Government the peculiar case of Glasgow, where so many medical men kept open shops. Mr. Frazer said medical men had a legal right to keep open shops. Mr. Fairlie replied that there was now a proposition to amalgamate all the Medical Acts, and this matter might fairly be mentioned. Mr. Hills was added to the committee as a support to Mr. Sandford, but, on the suggestion of the latter, it was resolved not to seek an interview with the Duke of Richmond at present, but to leave that to the discretion of the committee.

The Council Examinations.

It was resolved to appoint Mr. Borland, Kilmarnock, and Mr. Gilmour, Edinburgh, to conduct the examination for the Council prizes during the present month.

Admission of Reporters.

The admission of reporters was next considered. We reprint the discussion on this subject from the official report *in extenso* on another page.

Territorial Representation.

Mr. Frazer brought forward his motion, advocating a change from the present imperial mode of electing members of Council to one of district or territorial representation. The President had obtained from the solicitor an opinion to the effect that the proposed alteration could not be made without a special Act of Parliament. Mr. Frazer had thought that an alteration of the bye-laws would be all that would be necessary, but if an Act of Parliament were required this might be introduced at any time when the Society was going to Parliament for other purposes. Mr. Bottle and Mr. Shaw would oppose the proposal, but on Mr. Hampson's suggestion the discussion was deferred.

The Council and the Defence of Chemists.

Mr. Fairlie proposed the grant of 100*l.* to the Trade Association, to assist in the defence of the case Apothecaries Company *v.* Shepperley. The case being still *sub judice* the question was discussed in committee. After some discussion Mr. Fairlie withdrew the motion, finding that he would not be able to carry it.

The Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association.

MEETING OF LAW COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Law Committee was held at Birmingham on June 14, 1878; Mr. S. U. Jones, president, in the chair. Present—Messrs. Holdsworth, Jervis, Southall, and the Solicitor of the Association.

The Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill and the Medical Act (1858) Amendment No. 2 Bill were carefully considered. It was moved by Mr. Holdsworth, seconded by Mr. Southall, and unanimously resolved—

> That the President be requested to address a communication to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, requesting him to receive a deputation from the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, with a view to submit to His Grace's consideration some alterations in the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, as amended in committee on re-commitment.

It was moved by Mr. Jervis, seconded by Mr. Holdsworth, and unanimously resolved—

> That the President, together with Messrs. Greenish and Hampson and the Solicitor of the Association, be appointed to wait on His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and on the Member of the House of Commons who had charge of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill, and, failing a satisfactory answer from them, the members of the deputation be empowered to take such steps as they deem advisable.

Communications were read from several members asking for legal advice in various matters, and the secretary was instructed to forward the information requested.

MEDICAL ACT (1858) AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the members of the deputation appointed by the Law Committee at its meeting on the 14th ult. to wait upon the Duke of Richmond and Gordon respecting the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill was held at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn, London, W.C., on June 27, at 1 P.M. The president in the chair. Present—Messrs. Greenish, Hampson, and the Solicitor of the Association. The president stated that in compliance with a resolution passed by the Law Committee at its last meeting, he addressed a letter to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, requesting an interview for a deputation from the Association, and that His Grace had consented to receive the deputation that day at the Privy Council Office at 4 P.M.

The secretary stated that he had made arrangments for Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq., M.P., to introduce the deputation, who had promised to meet the members at the Privy Council Office.

Mr. Hampson said he thought the better plan to adopt would be to request the Duke to repeal the 20th section of the Apothecaries Act, 1815, instead of proposing the insertion of a new clause in the Bill.

After considerable discussion it was ultimately decided to follow Mr. Hampson's suggestion. It was also determined to request the Duke to protect the vested interests of chemists and druggists in the practice of dentistry by modifying the 22nd section of the Bill, and also to call His Grace's attention to the wording and general construction of the latter portion of the section, which, in the opinion of the deputation, would bably be construed to seriously injure chemists and ggists.

he deputation waited on the Duke of Richmond and Gordon ho Privy Council Office, on the 27th ultimo, and subsequently an interview with Lord George Hamilton, who has charge he Bill in the House of Commons. Their Lordships declined ommit themselves to any alteration in the Bill, but stated clearly understood the objects of the deputation, and re-sted that a memorandum might be forwarded to them stating modifications desired, which should receive their careful sideration. A reporter accompanied the members of the utation, but was not admitted to the interview.

he second meeting of the members of the deputation was l at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn, London, W.C., the 1st instant, at 1 p.m., Mr. Greenish in the chair. Present Ir. Hampson and the Solicitor of the Association.

he minutes of the previous meeting of the deputation were d and approved.

he Secretary read a telegram he had received from the sident, regretting his inability to attend.

Ir. Hampson said that since the interviews of the deputation h the President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, on 27th ultimo, he had seen a member of the House of Commons pecting the Bill, who deemed it of the utmost importance t their view of the Bill should be placed clearly and fully pre the House on its second reading, and he promised to ak on that occasion in favour of the repeal of the 20th section the Apothecaries Act, 1815, provided that he was well ported by other members of the House, and by petitions n various parts of the country.

fter a prolonged discussion the Solicitor was instructed to w up a form of petition, and prepare a memorandum respect- the Bill, to be submitted to the members of the deputation approval.

he following instructions were then given to the Secretary:—

1. To forward a copy of the approved memorandum to each member of the House of Commons.
2. To forward a written copy of the approved form of petition with a circular note to prominent members of the trade throughout the kingdom, requesting them to obtain the signatures of local chemists and druggists to the petition, and forward the same to one of their Parliamentary representatives, and also to form deputations to wait on members of Parliament.

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he subjoined correspondence has been sent to us for publica- n :—

Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain.
23 Burlington Chambers, New Street, Birmingham,
May 28, 1878.

o the Secretary and Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

EAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the Executive Com-tee held yesterday the annexed Resolutions were unanimously passed. all be much obliged if you will kindly place this communication before Council of your Society at its next meeting.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. F. HAYDON,
Secretary.

solved—

That the Executive of this Association respectfully asks the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to aid it by a donation in prosecuting the appeal in the case of the Apothecaries' Company *v.* Shepperley, the issue of which it considers to be of vital importance to chemists generally.

That this Committee, viewing with the gravest apprehension the decision in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply Association, respectfully urges the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to appeal to a Superior Court and endeavour to reverse this decision. Failing success, this Committee trusts steps will be taken by the Pharmaceutical Council to obtain an amendment of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to protect the trade and the public from such practices, which are entirely opposed to the spirit and intention of that Act.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., June 6, 1878.
To the Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association,
Birmingham.

DEAR SIR,—Your communication of the 28th ult. was laid before the uncil at their meeting yesterday, and it was

esolved—

That the communication from the Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association be entered on the Minutes, and that an answer be sent to the Association that the subject will be introduced in due form at the next meeting.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) ELIAS BREMRIDGE,
Secretary and Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., July 5, 1878.
To the Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association,
23 Burlington Chambers, New Street, Birmingham.

DEAR SIR,—I have to inform you that your letter of May 28 was submitted to the Council at its meeting in June, as I wrote you it would be; and as no immediate action was taken on it I have deferred writing you until now.

The Resolution of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association, of which you forwarded a copy, in reference to Shepperley's case, became the subject of a notice of motion which was given by Mr. Fairlie, and considered at the Council meeting on the 3rd instant, the motion being in the following terms:—

> "That the Treasurer be requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Chemists and Druggists' Association of Great Britain the sum of one hundred pounds sterling (£100), for the purpose of assisting that Association in its defence of the case Apothecaries' Company *v.* Shepperley, now pending in the Law Courts."

After some discussion Mr. Fairlie withdrew the motion, remarking that he did not see much chance of its being carried.

With regard to the 2nd Resolution of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association, urging the Council to appeal in the case of the London and Provincial Supply Association, I have to inform you that preliminary steps to an appeal were taken immediately after the delivery of the judgment by the County Court Judge, and that the Council at its June meeting gave the necessary instructions for the appeal to be made.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) ELIAS BREMRIDGE,
Secretary and Registrar.

Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain,
23 Burlington Chambers, New Street, Birmingham, July 6, 1878.
To the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of
Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

Kindly inform me if the Council of your Society refuses to grant a sum of money to this Association to aid it in prosecuting the Appeal in the case of the Apothecaries' Company *v.* Shepperley, as this was the request contained in the first of the two Resolutions forwarded to you on May 28 last, and your communication, now to hand, can scarcely be considered a reply to the same.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. F. HAYDON,
Secretary.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., July 8, 1878.
To the Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association,
23 Burlington Chambers, New Street, Birmingham.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 6th inst., in reference to the application to the Council of this Society for a grant of money to assist your Association in the defence of Shepperley's case, I am unable to give you any information further than that contained in my letter of the 5th instant.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
(Signed) ELIAS BREMRIDGE,
Secretary and Registrar.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the above Society was held at the College of Physicians, Kildare Street, on Wednesday, July 3, Professor Tichborne, President, in the chair. The following were present:—Mr. Bennett, Mr. J. G. Boilean, Mr. Brunker, Dr. Collins, Mr. J. Goodwin, Mr. W. Hayes, Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Mr. J. T. Holmes, Mr. S. Oldham, Sir G. B. Owens, and Mr. Payne (Belfast).

A letter was read from a country member of the Society, stating that parties were illegally dispensing in his town, that he had called the attention of the police to the matter, and that they had refused to take any action, and requesting information from the Council as to what course he should pursue. The registrar was instructed to forward a copy of the Act, calling especial attention to the 30th and 36th clauses. On the motion of Mr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Boileau, it was resolved:—

> That the hour of meeting of the Council be changed from 4 o'clock to 3 o'clock, to accommodate the country members.

Mr. Holmes, in proposing the following resolution, stated his intention to simply propose it as a matter of form, and he should reserve any remarks he had to make on the subject until in committee. He moved:—

> That in pursuance of the following resolution, adopted April 3, 1878, viz. :—That the time has arrived for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to protect the Licentiates of the Society from infringements of their rights, and that a Committee be appointed to consider the best means of so doing—the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society resolve itself into Committee to consider the mode of procedure to be adopted.

The President remarked that he was quite in favour of the principle of the motion, but would suggest different wording. Several members suggested alterations in the resolution, but Mr. Holmes pointed out that the part in which the alterations were suggested was a quotation of a resolution which had been thoroughly discussed and carried at a previous meeting, and submitted that it was out of order for it to be again discussed without giving notice; he must adhere to his resolution as it stood. The motion was seconded by Mr. Oldham, and carried unanimously. A long discussion took place as to how the Council should act. Mr. Holmes suggested that the Council should appoint a solicitor. A member said that in his opinion it would be illegal for the Council to adopt that course. Mr. Holmes remarked that the Irish Pharmacy Act was to a great extent copied from the English Act, and that the English Society had their solicitor. The member said that the English Society doing a certain thing did not make it right. Mr. Holmes said that, as the Society had been in existence over thirty years, the presumption was that it was right. After considerable discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Bennett, "That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society employ a solicitor to prosecute in cases of infringements of the Pharmacy Act."

The following was proposed as an amendment and carried:—

> That the Council get counsel's opinion as to what steps are necessary to institute proceedings against persons infringing the penal clauses of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Brunker remarked that this resolution carried out the intention of the previous one, inasmuch as counsel's opinion could not be obtained except through a solicitor.

Dr. Collins was of opinion that it could.

The following were appointed a committee to get the opinion of counsel: the President, Vice-President, Dr. Collins, and Mr. Holmes.

The following address, beautifully engrossed and framed, was exhibited to the Council, previously to its being presented to Sir D. J. Corrigan:—

To Sir Dominic John Corrigan, Bart., M.D. & C.

Sir,—We the undersigned, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, beg to convey to you upon your retirement from the Presidency of this Society our most grateful acknowledgments of your successful exertions towards the passing of the Act by which this Society was instituted in 1875, for the kindly interest which you have taken in promoting the formation of the Society, and for the energy and ability which you have devoted towards furthering its prosperity.

We further desire to offer you our special thanks for the patient and courteous manner in which you have discharged the difficult, onerous, and responsible duties of your office, and tender you the assurance that in resigning your position as our President you carry with you our sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

Signed and sealed on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Charles R. C. Tichborne, LL.D., Ph.D., President.
Aquilla Smith, Vice-President.
June 5, 1878.

The Examinations.

The quarterly examination for the title of Pharmaceutical Chemist was held on Wednesday, July 3. Two candidates were examined, and both were unsuccessful.

The preliminary examination was held on Monday, July 1. Fifteen candidates were examined, of whom six failed.

Pharmaceutical Conference.

The Irish Committee connected with the reception of the Pharmaceutical Conference met at the College of Physicians on Wednesday, July 3. Mr. S. Boyd in the chair. There was a large attendance. Arrangements were made in reference to luncheon, excursion, and dinner. The details have not yet been definitely arranged, but everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

Provincial Reports.

BARNSLEY.

Assaulting a Wife.—On June 26, at the Barnsley Borough Police Court, Thomas Bedford, chemist and druggist, carrying on business at Mapplewell, was charged with an aggravated assault on his wife, Sarah Bedford, on May 29. — Mr. Parker appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. Horsfield for the defendant.—Mr. Parker said this was the ninth time that the defendant had assaulted his wife, but complainant had only summoned him on two previous occasions; on the first an amicable arrangement was come to, and on the second he was fined 2*l.* and costs. It was alleged by the prosecutrix that the prisoner came home drunk on May 29, and struck her while in bed.—After hearing the evidence, the Bench said they had decided that it was not a very aggravated case, and the defendant would be fined 2*l.* and costs, and be bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself in 20*l.* and two sureties of 10*l.* each. The Bench cautioned the defendant, and told him if he was brought before them again on a similar charge, he would be liable to be sent to Wakefield for six months.—Mr. Parker said they would seek redress in a higher court.

BRISTOL.

Sundriesmen's Holiday.—On June 27 the employés of Messrs. Allen, Pearce & Co., druggists' sundrymen, 10 and 11 Bath Street, Bristol, spent a pleasant day and enjoyed a good dinner at Chepstow and Tintern.

CARLISLE.

Two Shillings Stolen by a Shop Boy.—On June 19, James Davidson, a shop boy, aged 14, "sneaked" into the shop of Mr. Andrew Thompson, druggist, English Street, Carlisle, when he thought the coast was clear. He had previously been in Mr. Thompson's employ, and had been "very bad to manage" for two years past. He went to the till and took out two shillings. The reflector over the shop-door revealed his movements to a gentleman in the shop, whom the boy could not see. He was brought before the magistrates, and remanded for a few days, when it was stated that the prosecutor did not wish to press the case, and that the boy's father intended to send him to Ayr. He was therefore cautioned and discharged.

CHESTERFIELD.

A representative meeting of the chemists of Chesterfield and district was held at the Star Hotel, Chesterfield, on the 11th inst., Mr. A Greaves in the chair, when the Medical Bill and Shepperley's case were discussed, after which it was decided to assist the executive committee of the Chemists and Druggists' Association in their plan for raising a special fund of 2,000*l.* to defend Shepperley's case and general trade interests. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting, representing the chemists and druggists of Chesterfield and district, begs to record its satisfaction at the decision of the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association, to carry the case of Shepperley *v.* the Society of Apothecaries to the highest tribunal, and pledges itself to support the association in the said decision." Subscriptions to the amount of 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* were raised at the close of the meeting, and a canvass amongst those who were not present will be commenced at once, and we have no doubt the result will be equally satisfactory. A letter from the Honourable Admiral F. Egerton, M.P., saying he had presented the petition against the proposed Medical Bill, was read at the meeting. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the supineness of the Pharmaceutical Society with respect to trade interests, and at their action in reducing to such an extent the number of centres for the preliminary examinations.

DEPTFORD.

A large fire occurred on June 25 at Messrs. T. H. Worringham & Co.'s turpentine distillery, Deptford, London. Damage was done to the extent of several thousands of pounds. The fire is reported to have been caused by overheating the still-house.

ECKINGTON.

Peter Smith's Whit-Monday Occupation.—On Whit-Monday evening Peter Smith, druggist, of Cavendish Street, Eckington, being rather "elevated," hired a cab driven by Henry nwall (who took his umbrella lest the cab windows should roken), "swore a bit," and was driven to the shop of Alfred liam Mason, fruiterer. When he got there he shouted out, here he is in his white vest; I'll pluck his liver out," and d other threatening language, so that a crowd collected, and son was "in fear lest Smith should do him some bodily ury." The latter was therefore summoned to appear at the ington Petty Session on June 17, charged with using threat- ng language. The evidence against him is summarised ve. On his behalf it was stated on oath that there was crowd, no disturbance, and no threatening language; also, t the complainant was suspected of turning the water off in rd for three days; that he "indulged in very aggravating s;" had been caught "with his ear against the keyhole of defendant's door," and finally he had summoned the defen- t on a previous charge of the same kind and had got him victed. Peter Smith was bound over to keep the peace for months, himself in 20*l.* and two sureties of 10*l.* each.

HALIFAX.

alifax and District Chemists and Druggists' Association. meeting was held on June 20, Mr. Brook, president, in the r, to discuss the Government Medical Bill, the recent trial counter prescribing, and the appeal for support from the de Defence Association, at Birmingham, to enable its com- ee to defend the rights and interests of the chemists. The ident said: Perhaps at no time since the association had n formed had questions more vitally affecting, not only our ts, but our means of obtaining a livelihood, been presented. as easy to criticise after the trial, but it was unfortunate the Shepperley Appeal Case did not precede the late trial. aged gentlemen who were summoned to give evidence as to practice of the trade in ancient times did not improve the tion, but rather the reverse. Mr. Justice Field evidently the position we occupy with regard to the public con- ence, and must have thought, as Baron Bramwell did in a er trial, that it would be very unwise for the Apothecaries' pany to press the Act in all cases. Still, his summing if not hostile to our body, was certainly in favour of the l clause of the Apothecaries Act in the case before him. doubt the best was done by the counsel engaged that could been done, but the fact remains that, upon two occasions, re superior judges and common juries (putting on one side gether County Court decisions against us), we have alto- er failed to hold the right of counter prescribing, and the tion is—What next? The Executive of the Trade Defence ciation inform us that they intend to carry out the Shep- ey Appeal case from the Court of Exchequer even to the se of Lords, if necessary, provided they are supported by trade at large. The question is therefore remitted to the try, and the Association was asked to do its part in cashing cheque of 2,000*l.* which the Executive had drawn for the ose of defending what were believed to be ancient and imate rights and interests. Mr. Brook also urged vigilance energetic action, if necessary, in reference to the Medical .

he address received the unanimous approval of the gentle- present, and Mr. Jessop proceeded to give an interesting unt of the annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society the general committee of the Trade Association, and pro- d, Mr. Hebden seconding, and Mr. Dyer supporting—"That meeting unanimously approves of the vigorous action taken he Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association in defence he interests and privileges of chemists, and cordially recom- ds the appeal for a large Defence Fund to the generous ort of the chemists and druggists throughout the district." srs. Jessop and Dyer were requested to solicit donations, kindly consented to do so.

he honorary secretary (Mr. Shaw) then moved, and Mr. op seconded, "That this association, considering the legal ement of the right of chemists and druggists to prescribe mple ailments to be of very serious importance to their rests, respectfully urges the Council of the Pharmaceutical ety to give substantial pecuniary assistance to the Chemists Druggists' Trade Defence Association in their efforts to nd and maintain that right." Carried unanimously.

HEXHAM.

rocer fined for selling Patent Medicines.—Mr. Joseph er, grocer, Haydon Bridge, was fined at Hexham Petty Sessions 5*l.* and costs for selling patent medicines without a licence. On behalf of the defendant, it was stated that while he was ill his wife bought some of the medicine from neighbouring shopkeepers, and finding that it did him good, she purchased half-a-dozen bottles and offered them for sale, without knowing that it required a special licence. The Bench intimated that they would, under the circumstances, recommend the Revenue Commissioners to further reduce the penalty.—*Grocer.*

HULL

Chemists' Trade Meeting.—A meeting of the chemists of Hull and district was held at the Cross Keys Hotel, June 17, Mr. C. B. Bell in the chair. The chairman having read the circular convening the meeting, proceeded to explain the reasons why it had been called, hoping that all would aid to the utmost of their power. Mr. Earle then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting deeply regrets that success has not attended the efforts of the Executive Committee of the Trade Defence Association, in defending the recent case of 'The Apothecaries' Society *v.* Wiggins,' tried in the High Court of Justice on May 23." Mr. Earle said it was unfortunate this case had come on before Mr. Shepperleys, and pointed out that there were exceptional features in it, inasmuch that Mr. Wiggins's name did not appear on his shop, or the words "Chemist and Druggist," but simply the words "Medical Hall." Mr. Hammond seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Mountain, and carried unanimously. Mr. Stoakes then submitted the resolution as follows:—"That the members of the trade who have not hitherto joined the Trade Defence Association be requested at this critical juncture to do so; and this meeting also pledges itself to aid in raising the special fund of 2,000*l.*, which is urgently required to enable the Executive of the Association to defend the interests of the trade, and hereby appoints Messrs. Earle & Bell to make arrangements to wait upon the trade and canvass for subscriptions and members." This was seconded by Mr. Oldham, supported by Mr. Earle, and carried unanimously. Mr. Longley (Cottingham) moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting respectfully and urgently requests the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to endeavour to reverse the decision in the case of 'The Pharmaceutical Society *v.* The London and Provincial Supply Association,' and, if found necessary, to amend the defective clauses of the Pharmacy Act." Mr. Mountain seconded this resolution, which was strongly supported by the chairman, and carried unanimously. Votes of thanks having been accorded to Messrs. Bell and Stoakes, the proceedings terminated.

ISLE OF MAN.

Interesting Relic of the "Man of Ross."—There has just been discovered in a recess of the cellar of Mr. Matthews, chemist, High Street, Ross, an ancient pestle and mortar, which are believed to be the identical articles that John Kyrle, "The Man of Ross," used in the course of his benevolent self-imposed occupation, which led to the well-known lines by Pope—

> Is any sick? The Man of Ross relieves,
> Prescribes, attends, the med'cine makes and gives.

This interesting relic has apparently remained undisturbed in the place where it was found from a period anterior to the conversion of part of Kyrle's dwelling-house into a chemist's shop. It is of the ordinary weight, in gun metal, bears the date of 1681 (at which time John Kyrle was in his 44th year), and the letters B. F. On each side of the date is a crowned head, with the flowing peruke of the time of King Charles II., and undoubtedly intended to represent that monarch.

MANCHESTER

The Adulteration of Violet Powder.—An important prosecution came before the Hyde magistrates on June 24, in which Messrs. Alfred Bird & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Birmingham, were charged with selling adulterated violet powder. The case was brought forward by Major Edwards, deputy chief constable of Cheshire, who had caused samples of violet powder to be purchased from various shopkeepers in the Hyde Petty Sessional division. One sample was procured from Dukinfield, which had been supplied to the retailer by the defendants, and on being analysed by Mr. Carter Bell, of Manchester, it was found to contain eight per cent. of mineral matter. Five other samples were examined at the same time, and were found to be pure. Mr. Tanner, solicitor, of Birmingham, appeared for the defendants, and the firm produced a certificate from Dr. Redwood, of London, stating that he had analysed violet powder manufactured by Messrs. Bird, and that it was perfectly pure and harmless. It was contended that there were as many kinds of violet powder as there were makers, and they could not say that all should be made of the same constituents. It was only necessary that it should be harmless. The Bench took this view, and dismissed the case.

NEWCASTLE.

On the night of June 14 a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Downey, chemist, Sandhill, Newcastle. It was fortunately extinguished by means of a few buckets of water before much damage was done.

Daring Robbery in a Chemist's Shop.—During the afternoon of June 18 a daring shop robbery was committed in one of the busiest thoroughfares in Newcastle. Between twelve and one o'clock Mr. Crosier, chemist and druggist, Clayton Street, went, according to his daily custom, to dine at a public dining-room a short distance from his shop. On returning he was greatly surprised to find that the Chubb lock with which he believed he had secured his premises was broken off and the door ajar. On entering the shop he found that 120*l.* in gold and silver had been stolen from a drawer behind the counter. The thief showed great expertness and caution, for not only had he opened the lock of a shop in a busy street, but he had thrown to one side several bank notes and a large number of small silver coins. Mr. Crosier had intended to take the money to the bank on the previous day, but he delayed doing so. Two men, who are suspected to have been the robbers, are now in custody. They have been repeatedly before the magistrates, and remanded for further inquiries.

NORTH SHIELDS.

Assault on the Railway.—At the North Shields Police Court, on June 17, John Liddell Foster, chemist, Newcastle, was summoned for assaulting William Ashton, engineer, in a third-class carriage on the North-Eastern Railway, near to Percy Main, on the night of May 26. The defendant had struck the complainant on the face without any provocation. He was fined 20*s.* and costs.

ROTHERHAM.

Accident at a Chemical Works.—On June 12, at the Chemical Works of Messrs. W. Beatson & Co., Masborough, Mr. W. Beatson was engaged with three men, named Charles Outram, Albert Williams, and Peter Johnson, in making some experiments for refining vitriol. They were standing over a large tank, when the liquor it contained suddenly gave off a large quantity of gas, which overpowered the three men and rendered them speechless. Mr. Beatson, being more seasoned, called immediately for assistance. He had no sooner done so than he fell himself. Help was at hand, and all were quickly removed to their houses. Three of the sufferers recovered during the day, and the last a day or two later.

WHITEHAVEN.

Hasty Charge of Embezzlement.—On Saturday morning, June 24, Robert Broughton, shopman and occasional traveller to Messrs. Joseph Bowes & Co., wholesale chemists, Roper Street, Whitehaven, told George Glass, the manager, that he had received 8*l.* or 9*l.* from various customers, and would furnish a statement after breakfast. It seems that he then started in a conveyance to Workington to see a young lady; he told the driver that he was going to Carlisle and then to Liverpool, but really intended to return at once to Whitehaven. Wm. Thompson, book-keeper to Messrs. Bowes, was immediately sent in pursuit with Inspector Johnston, who apprehended Broughton while at dinner at the Green Dragon Hotel. On Monday, June 24, he was charged at the Petty Sessions with embezzling moneys received by him for and on account of Messrs. Bowes & Co.—8*l.* 17*s.* from William Toone, 8*s.* 4*d.* from Mrs. Mossop, Senhouse Street; 18*s.* 2*d.* from Mrs. Fletcher, Scotch Street; and 5*s.* 6*d.* from Mrs. Watson, Hensingham. Mr. W. W. Lumb appeared for Messrs. Bowes; but, after hearing the above facts, the Chairman of the Bench dismissed the charge, which, he said, had been too hastily made.

A Mutual Cremation Society exists in Dresden. For the payment of a small annual sum a member is burned for nothing when he dies.

FORMULÆ OF SECRET MEDICINES.

(*Continued.*)

The formulæ given below are translated (by special permission of the author) from a German collection compiled by Mr. Edward Hahn, Apotheker. The names following most of the formulæ are those of the authorities quoted for the analysis. The weights are almost invariably given in metric denominations. A gramme is equivalent to 15½ grains. The prices quoted are the nearest English equivalents to the original retail price.

Familiensalbe—Family Ointment (Göring).—16 grammes of a hard yellow salve in a round box; a mixture of 9 parts wax, 3 parts fat; 2 parts turpentine, 2 parts inspissated juice of *Ornithogalium scilloides* Jacquin, or *O. candatum* Aiton. These plants are known to the public as Meerzwiebel (sea onion or squill), but they are only related to that plant in appearance. This salve cures everything. Blessed is he who believeth! 6*d.*—*Hager.*

Dr. Pierce's Favourite Prescription for the cure of those chronic weaknesses and complaints peculiar to females. 280 grammes of a turbid greenish brown fluid with a bulky deposit of the same colour, made according to the following recipe:—Savin tops, 10 grammes; larch agaric and cinnamon, of each 5 grammes; China Jaën (ash cinchona bark), 10 grammes; boil with sufficient water to make 220 grammes when strained. Dissolve in the filtrate gum arabic, 10 grammes; white sugar, 5 grammes; and add tinct. digitalis and tinct. opii, of each 2 grammes; star anise oil, 8 drops; 90 per cent. spirit, 45 grammes. 6*s.* 3*d.*—*Hager.*

Silesian Extract of Fennel Honey (L. W. Eggers, Breslau).—Clarified honey, 500 grammes; malt syrup, 1,000 grammes; fennel oil, 5 drops. 160 grammes, 1*s.*; 300 grammes, 1*s.* 9*d.*—*Hager.*

Feuerlöschpulver — Fire-extinguishing Powder! (Bucher, Leipzig).—Nitre, 59 parts; sulphur, 36 parts; coal, 4 parts; iron oxide, 1 part. 2,500 grammes, 15*s.*—*Wittstein.*

Feytonia—The best Cure for Toothache.—A solution of camphor 1 part in cajeput oil 2 parts, chloroform 4 parts, with a trace of clove oil. 6 grammes, 9*d.*—*Hager.*

Fichtennadel - Brustzucker — Pine-needle Pectoral Sugar (L. Morgenthau, Mannheim).— For irritable cough, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, stubborn lung affections, chronic catarrh, &c. Little sticks of bonbon, containing a very little opium, and wrapped in tinfoil. 60 grammes, 5*d.*—*Hager.*

Fichtennadel-Tabak—Pine-needle Tobacco (L. Morgenthau).—Is said to be patented in England. Ordinary tobacco moistened or sprinkled with a weak spirituous solution of wood wool extract and wood wool oil and dried; made up in cigars for smoking. The specification that 30 lbs. of extract, 27 lbs. of essence, and 1 lb. of oil of the pine-needles, are used in the preparation of 1 cwt. of tobacco is a palpable falsehood.—*Hager.*

James's Fever Powders, also called James's Powder and Pulvis Jacobi.—It consists essentially of phosphate and antimoniate of lime with free antimonic acid. 30 grammes (in England), 6*s.*

Fever Stone—Lapis Anti-febrilis—Fieber Stein.—Lead oxide, 54 parts; arsenic acid, 46 parts; melted together.—*Winckler.*

C. Warburg's Vegetable Fever Drops (London).—Camphor and aloes, 2½; orange peel, 10; elecampane root, 12; digest with 90 per cent. spirit 240, mixed with ac. sulphuric. dil. 24. To the tincture add quinine sulphate 9; tinct. opii crocatæ, 2½.—*Ragsky.*

Five-minute Fragrant Pain-curer (Dr. Walter Scott, New York.)—A remedy to remove all kinds of pain in five minutes. A clear colourless fluid, containing ether, 6 grammes; glycerine, 21 grammes; common salt, 3·4 grammes; distilled water, 170 grammes. 4*s.*—*Hager.*

Flechtenkapseln — Tetter Capsules — or Dr. Berkeley's Antiherpetic Capsules for Skin Diseases, Tetter. &c. Capsules filled with tar. 30, 3*s.*; 65, 6*s.*; 100, 9*s.*—*Hager.*

lechtenmittel—Tetter Cure (Paris).—1. A Washing id.—Common water, containing 1½ per cent. sulphuric l. 2. A Salve.—A mixture of lard and spermaceti, with f their weight of calomel. 60 grammes of the water with rammes of the salve, 20*s.* (25 francs).—X. *Schmidt.*

lechtenpulver—Tetter Powder (St. Luhe's, France).— re, 100; antimony chloride, 10; antimony oxide, 200, grammes for a dose.—*Wittstein.*

Flechtensalbe—Tetter Salve (Fontaine, Paris).—For all diseases. Olive oil and white wax, with $\frac{1}{10}$ of white cipitate. 30 grammes, 5*d.*—*Wittstein.*

Flechtensalbe (Bruno Reichel, Apolda).—A mixture of and lard coloured green. 30 grammes, 1*s.* 2½*d.*—*Schädler.*

lechtensalbe (F. Schwarzlose, Berlin, and S. G. Schwartz, slau).—For salt-flux, tetters, and similar skin diseases. Peru sam, 1; carbolic acid, 2; yellow wax, 10; lard, 30. 100 mmes, 2*s.*—*Schädler.*

lechtensalbe (Surbi, Paris).—For all kinds of skin diseases. mixture of beef tallow, 30; olive oil, 10; zinc oxide, 2; atite, 2. 30 grammes, 8*s.*—*Wittstein.*

Flechtenseife (Dr. Berkeley)—Tetter Soap.—Ordinary soap, 1*s.* 6*d.* a tablet.—*Hager.*

lechtenwasser.—The wonderful wholesome mineral vegele tetter-water (Dr. A. von S.). Corrosive sublimate, grammes; water, 180 grammes; benzoin tincture, rammes.—*Weber.*

Fleckenwasser (Bronner).—Cleansing fluid (literally spot stain water) for the removal of grease and dirt spots. Bene only.

Englisches Fleckenwasser.—English cleansing fluid for noving acid, resin, wax, tar, and grease-spots. A mixture 95 per cent. alcohol, 100 grammes; liq. ammon., sp. gr. ·875, grammes; benzine, 4 grammes. 120 grammes, 1*s.*—*Artus.*

Eau de Vie Alimenteuse—Fleisch-Extract-Liquer—tract of Meat Liqueur—Aqua Vitæ Incarnativa—(A. nsel, Berlin).—A beautiful red, spicy liqueur, leaving, when tilled, 32 per cent. of solid matter. This residue contains, 100 parts (besides anilin-red), resin and extractive (partly m ginger and partly from cinnamon), 3¼; sugar, 27½; ract of meat, 1¼. 180 grammes, 1*s.*—*Hager.*

Fleisch-Extract-Syrup—Syrup of Extract of Meat oyer, Berk).—Blood-serum made into a syrup with sugar. grammes, 4*s.* 6*d.*—*Hager.*

Fleischfaser-Zwieback für Hunde—Fibrine Dog Bists (New York).—Said to be made of pure meal, fibrine, es, and other ingredients, and recommended as an excellent d for dogs. According to the prospectus its use makes all er foods unnecessary, as it gives the animals peculiar enance, strong muscles, and sound bones. The directions for say that it is most advantageously given in its unprepared m, as dry, heavy, hard cakes, and only in case it is refused uld it be softened for a short time in cold water. According the analysis performed in the laboratory of the Poppelsdorf ricultural Academy the proportion of nitrogenous to nonrogenous ingredients is 1 to 3·70. Microscopic analysis ects the presence of dried fibrine, and also a considerable nixture of structureless hyaline cartilaginous matter. From s it follows that the nitrogen revealed by analysis does not represent protein or fibrine, and that the proportion which ses from indigestible gelatinous matter will be of smaller ue. 100 pounds, 24*s.*—*Dr. E. Kern.*

liegenpapier, Giftfreies—Non-poisonous Fly Papers rgmann & Co., Rochlitz).—Contains abundance of arsenious d.—*Hager.*

liegenpulver—Fly Powder (Baumann, now Markel, stria).—93 to 94 per cent. of dry sandy ferruginous clay dinary loam) saturated with a decoction of some bitter subnce, as quassia or gentian. 170 grammes, 6*d.*—*Hager.*

Flöhemittel—Flea Powder (Leipsic). Powdered soap. rammes, 3*s.*—*Fischer.*

Flöhewasser—Flea Water (Koch, veterinary surgeon, nna).—7 brandy, 1 benzine, 1 black soap.—*Hager.*

Floriline—Vegetable Tooth Paste (made by John Yates) hin Müller, Brünn).—It is contained in a quadrangular na pot, and is a red, dry, rather hard mass made from prepared chalk, 20 grammes; starch powder, 10 grammes; glycerine, 8 grammes; pellitory tincture, 3 grammes; peppermint oil, 10 drops; and water, q.s., coloured with Florentine lac.—*Hager.*

Fluid-Ozon (J. Krohn, Munich, with a certificate from Justus von Liebig).—A mouth wash and toilet water. An aqueous solution of permanganate of soda, 1 in 9, contaminated with traces of sodium sulphate and chloride. 60 grammes, 5*d.*; 85 grammes, 6*d.*—*Wittstein.*

Frog Ointment or Thrush Mixture.—Brown syrup, 90 grammes; verdigris, 6 grammes; strong acetic acid 10 grammes; solution of perchloride of iron, 2 grammes. 25 grammes, 3*s.*—*Hager.*

Frostbeulentinctur, Frostbeulenwasser—Chilblain Tincture, Chilblain Water.—Manufactured by a chiropodist of Munich. It is a solution of 2 grammes zinc sulphate in 60 grammes water. 6*d.*—*Wittstein.*

Frostsalbe—Frost Ointment (Wahler, Kupferzell).—Mutton tallow, 24; hog's lard, 24; iron oxide, 4; heat it in an iron vessel, stirring continually with an iron rod until the whole has become black; then add 4 parts Venice turpentine, 2 parts bergamot oil, and 2 parts Armenian bole rubbed smooth with olive oil.

Fürstenbalsam, Bamberger für Frauen—Bamberg Prince's Balsam for Women.—An embrocation for strengthening women after confinement. A hexagonal Eau de Cologne bottle containing about 100 grammes of a clear reddish-brown fluid, which is a filtered mixture of equal parts of spirit of lavender (Sp. Lavand. Co.) and spirit of soap, mixed with a little camphor and ammonia. 1*s.*—*Hager.*

Galène-Einspritzung—Galen's Injection (J. F. Schwarzlose Söhne, Berlin).—According to Hager:—Gum arabic, 25 grammes; water, 65·5 grammes; sugar of lead, 4·5 grammes; tinct. opii with saffron, 5 grammes. According to Schädler:—Sulphocarbolate of zinc, 3 grammes; gum arabic, 20 grammes; tinct. opii, 2 grammes; water, 100 grammes. 100 grammes, 6*s.*

Gallen-Mixtur für Pferde—Gall Mixture for Horses (F. Barth, veterinary surgeon, Freibach-by-Altenhofen, Carinthia).—A clear decanted solution of 8 parts wood tar in 92 parts common kienöl (ol. pini). 42 grammes, 2*s.* 9*d.*—*Hager.*

Gallen-Mixtur—Gall Mixture (Ph. Barth, Marburg in Steiermark).—The same preparation as the above, coloured with ¾ per cent. of dragon's blood.—*Wittstein.*

Gallen-Tinctur—Gall Tincture (Dr. G. Krieger, Garz).—5 parts wood tar, 10 parts water, 30 parts spirit, 1 part corrosive sublimate, and $\frac{1}{20}$ part rosanilin, mixed with a gentle heat, allowed to deposit, and filtered. 30 grammes, 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Hager.*

Gastrophan (Apotheker J. Fürst, Prague).—For strengthening the digestion and improving the appetite. Quassia, 30 grammes; orange berries, 15 grammes; galangal, 4 grammes; cardamoms, 2 grammes; star anise oil, 10 drops; orange peel oil, 10 drops; spirit, 180 grammes; water, 120 grammes; digested and filtered. 60 grammes, 1*s.* 5*d.*—*Hager.*

Gastrophile (Dr. Borchard).—There are several numbers of this preparation. Soda water, containing common salt, perhaps in some of the numbers mixed with Glauber's salts.

Gedächtniss-Limonade—Mnemonic Lemonade (manufactured by G. M. Raufer, Vienna).—A mixture of 15 parts phosphoric acid, 15 parts glycerine, 70 parts water. 80 grammes, 3*s.*—*Schädler.*

Gehör Instrument.—Instrument for deafness (Apotheker F. Brunner, Troppau).—A little tube of silver plate, 2 centimètres long and as thick as a straw, with a small mussel-shaped widening at one end, which is wrapped in cotton wool, to be inserted in the ear. 12*s.*; or, gilded, 16*s.* 6*d.*

Schweizer Gehör-Liqueur—Swiss Cure for Deafness (Raudnitz).—Water mixed with a little coarse brandy. 1 flask, 2*s.*—*Wittstein.*

Gehöröl—Oil for Deafness (C. Brockelmann, Soest).—Provence oil adulterated with sunflower oil and mixed with very small traces of camphor and cajeput, sassafras, and rosmary oils. 50 grammes, 15*s.*—*Hager.*

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL AND THE *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.[*]

At the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council on July 3 Mr. Hampson moved according to notice—

> That a reporter from The Chemist and Druggist be permitted to attend the meetings of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

He felt some confidence in bringing this forward, although a similar motion had been brought forward on more than one occasion before. He felt that the Council, taking into consideration the condition of the Society, would view with something like gratification the opportunity that this motion would afford, namely, that the Council should decide to admit a reporter representing another journal. He could not help considering how other bodies had acted towards their members. From the House of Commons to the vestries, in every village almost, the proceedings were invariably reported by independent reporters, and it was desirable that those interested in questions brought before the various bodies should receive a fair, impartial, and, where possible, an accurate report of what took place. It was known that an artist might paint his own portrait with very considerable success, but it was also known that when a portrait was to be painted it was much better that a person capable of painting the picture should paint it from a proper position, and it would be more fairly represented when done by an independent person. He must say at the outset that he had nothing at all to complain of, and not a word to say against the reporter himself and the manner in which he did his work, but it was well known that he was surrounded by influences which acted upon him in a measure that he himself could perhaps scarcely understand. He gave such a report, perhaps, as was asked for, but when the report left his hands it passed into the hands of the editor. The editor of course was responsible for what was published, and, as he had stated before, members residing in London had the opportunity of adding to or taking from the report which was ultimately published. He did not mean to say that this had been done in an unfair manner, but it was impossible for any person having this opportunity, which country members did not enjoy, to act with perfect impartiality. It was extremely important that the members of the Society should feel sure that they had an independent and accurate report; that was certain to produce confidence in their minds, and not only would it produce confidence, but it would give them a great advantage in considering any question which was brought before the Council. It would also produce much more interest in the minds of members when they had to vote for the election of members of Council. He would ask the Council to vote this motion because he believed it was necessary. The Society was no longer a private society, but represented most important public functions, and all other bodies found it necessary to adopt this plan. The Medical Council, for instance, had its independent reporters. He would ask the members of that Council not to have anything like trade jealousy in the matter. They of course occupied a position as publishers of the Journal, but he hoped that fact would not bias the minds of any of them in voting on the question. The two journals which circulated in the trade should be placed on equal terms.

Mr. **Atkins**, in seconding the motion, said it was not necessary to repeat the arguments used by Mr. Hampson, but he wished to say he thought the application was a reasonable one. There could be no legal claim whatever, but he thought the moral claim was one which they as reasonable men could not ignore. He had no complaint whatever to bring against the report which already existed, which as matter of condensation was admirable. He was disposed to think at times it was too much condensed to satisfy the outside public. The reason he was disposed to advocate the admission of another reporter was that the Council was not a private body, but representative, and it was to the interest of the constituents who returned its members to know all that possibly they ought to know with regard to its transactions. It might be said that they could know this if they read the Journal, but unhappily they did not read the Journal to the extent they ought. This might improve, but at the present time it was very disheartening to find the indifference which existed amongst large numbers of provincial chemists with regard to the action of the Council. Now, if the Council could stimulate a greater interest by printing more widely the report of its transactions, it would tend to dissipate that indifference which all felt so much. He went mainly on the ground that the Council was not a private body, and that it was desired to disseminate as far as possible the result of its proceedings, and he knew no better means than the admission of a reporter of a journal which had its own special function. It might represent what was called the trade section, whilst the *Pharmaceutical Journal* represented the scientific section, but unfortunately they were more trade than scientific at present. In his belief no prejudice would arise to the Society's Journal, and no harm would ensue to the Society.

Mr. **Sandford** said he did not rise to propose an amendment, because he thought it would save time if the question were met with "Yes" or "No." He must say he failed to see that Mr. Hampson or Mr. Atkins had shown any reason why the Council should admit any other reporter than its own. They said that if a report of the meetings went into another journal it would create greater interest and be more widely spread, certainly not amongst the members, because the Journal went to every member and associate of the Society, and it was the members and associates who were interested in what was said, not the outside members of the trade particularly. Then Mr. Hampson said he wished everything to be correct and impartial, but he added that he had no reason for saying that the present reports were not correct and impartial. Therefore that supplied no reason why the Council should admit another reporter. Then he said the members in London had an opportunity of adding to or taking from what they said in that room, but he would ask whether any member of the Council would add to or take from anything important he had said there. If he did Mr. Hampson or some one else at the next meeting would call him to account for having altered the report, and he had never heard such a complaint made. Then it was said that the Council had an interest as publishers of the Journal. He did not think that as publishers they gained anything by keeping it to themselves. They had been told by the editor of The Chemist and Druggist that he did not look at it at all as a trade question, or as a thing which would be attractive in his journal or increase its sale, therefore he did not think that could have any weight at all. Then it had been said that the Council must go into committee from time to time, and it was true it must. Taking the experience of that day, when one subject had been got half through it was proposed to go into committee, but what was the result? Mr. Hampson did not wish something he was going to say to be reported, and he simply turned to the reporter and expressed that wish, but if there had been a strange reporter present such a thing could not happen. He had received a letter from the editor of The Chemist and Druggist, as no doubt every other member had, saying he was going to ask not merely for the admission of a reporter, but of himself to watch their proceedings for editorial purposes, but the Council had never admitted even the editor of its own Journal.

Mr. **Hampson** said he did not ask that.

Mr. **Sandford** could not help thinking that the reports now sent out were so full that there really was no occasion to increase them, and that it would land the Council in great difficulties if there were a reporter present whom it could not control. It exercised no authority over its own reporter, but there was a usage or understanding as to what was proper to be reported, and he appealed to all members whether there had been any falsification or mystification of the reports, or whether there was any occasion to introduce a change. He should decidedly vote against the motion, and he hoped he should have a majority with him.

Mr. **Mackay** approved of most of what Mr. Sandford had said, and had intended to follow very much the same line of argument, but would not now do so. He could not, however, quite agree with all Mr. Sandford had said, because he had a certain amount of sympathy with this resolution, inasmuch as he knew that country members would like the reports of the meetings extended to a greater length than they were. It would be in the remembrance of the Council that more than once this subject had been brought forward, and it had resulted in this, when the editor of the Journal was spoken to he said that if he were allowed a seat in the Council-room during the discussion there would be more lengthened reports, but again and again that had been most positively refused. If the Council were now to relax the rule and admit a strange reporter he thought it would be neither consistent or fair to its own

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[*] We copy the report of the discussion from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

·r. He also took exception to what Mr. Hampson had as regards the opportunity given to London members of ing what they said in discussions, so as to put another face hat was said. Mr. Sandford had given an answer to that, use it would not only be dishonourable, but it would be soon d out, and other members would not submit to it. He l not conceive why the editor of The Chemist and Druggist ld be so extremely anxious to come there. He had the report furnished to him in the beginning of the month as ther members, and was at liberty to use it in any way he ght fit in his own journal. He could not see the correct- of the argument adduced by Mr. Atkins, that, because bers to whom the Journals were sent failed to read them e beginning of the month, they would read the report in the lle of the month in The Chemist and Druggist. The re- s as a rule were very fair and impartial; his own feeling that perhaps they were a little too short, and if this dis- ion should be the means of lengthening them he had no ction to that, but he certainly had a strong objection to the on.

r. **Frazer** said he intended to vote for the introduction of reporter of The Chemist and Druggist, but he did not k the grounds upon which Mr. Hampson put his motion very happy. The members of the Council had no- g to complain of in the reports, but he could not see any harm would arise from an independent reporter being ent. There was a feeling outside, which it would be well emove, that things went on which the Council wanted to eal. The Council always had the power of going into mittee on any matter which was not to be published. hought himself the editor of The Chemist and Druggist ld gain nothing by his application being granted; at the e time it would cost the Society nothing, and would do no n.

r. **Shaw** endorsed the remarks of Mr. Hampson and Mr. ins. He had been always thoroughly desirous that the fullest rmation should be given as to everything which took place in Council. It was a public body charged with the adminis- ion of the Pharmacy Act, and therefore everything which place during its deliberations which could be published ht to be published. This was a progressive age, and if the racter of the reports of the Council meetings were considered ng the whole of the Society's history, they had been pro- sing from one point to another. Was there any gentle- who wished to go back to the state of things at any former e? At the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, what l of reports reached country members? And, as a conse- nce, very little interest was excited throughout the country. ad been said that the notes taken by the reporter were sent he editor, who published them at his discretion; but it had been stated by another authority that what the editor ro- ed he could neither alter, lengthen, nor shorten; so that he cely knew how the matter stood with regard to the report- at the present time. He could hardly understand if a full ort were given why the editor should have made it a special ıt that if he were present himself he would have given a e extensive report. With regard to what ought not to be orted, that was surrounded with quite sufficient safeguards. vas quite possible for the Council to go into committee at moment, and he thought it was necessary that that rule ıld be more strictly observed. If there were an independent orter present, the standing orders, which at present were ost a dead letter, would be more strictly observed. He pre- ed that although the editor of The Chemist and Druggist made an application to be admitted, that formed no part of question before the Council then. It had been said that Chemist and Druggist was more or less a trade specu- on, but he should like to say that that journal was dependent rely on the trade, and he could not imagine that The mist and Druggist would report anything which took e at the Council which would be detrimental in any way he trade in general. His impression was that the Society not include more than about one third of the chemists and ggists on the register, and it would be politic to admit a orter, so that a full report of anything which took place ht be conveyed to them. If they looked at what occurred arliamentary and municipal proceedings, there was quite as h reason for excluding reporters from those bodies as there from the Council.

Ir. **Betty** said this was too important a matter to vote upon out fair and full discussion. It was a most radical change, the limits of which no man present could fully foresee. He did expect that the reasons given to induce the Council to take this step would have been of a far more decided character. The four principal reasons given by the proposer and seconder had been these. Not a word was said against the reports as they now appeared, but it was said the reports and the reporter were surrounded by influences not understood, and it was on this chimerical idea that the Council was asked to alter its proceedings. This was followed up by another idea that there was an undefined fear of an independent reporter, but these were merely mythical arguments. Again, Mr. Shaw urged very strongly why, in his opinion, this change should take place. He asked certain questions and founded his opinion on the answers to those questions which he supplied in his own mind. He said he did not know the mode of procedure at present, and yet he implied an answer, and stated he should record his vote in a certain way. He did not know whether the matter all got to the editor, and whether the editor was bound to publish everything, and yet on that ignorance he advocated this change. Mr. Atkins gave a cogent reason; that the debates were not sufficiently read by the publication in one journal, that they did not excite sufficient interest, and therefore they should be published in a second; in other words, people who would not read one journal would read two. That might be the way people reasoned in the west, but it did not commend itself to his mind. If the reports in the Society's Journal were not sufficient in importance when condensed as they were, could it be expected that a more watered report, which might be spiced up occasionally to suit the taste of casual readers, would excite sufficient interest to cause those reports to be more extensively read? When it was found that the four principal reasons given by gentlemen of great ability, who never left a point unnoticed when they urged a measure, were of this character, when there was this influence not understood, an undefined fear, and a question to which there was no answer, but on the answer to which the motion was supposed to depend, and the suggestion that people would read two papers because they would not read one, what was the value of such arguments? Speaking of the question now *de novo*, he said the present system was not a failure, and he appealed to the experience of every gentleman who had spoken, was there anyone who dared to say that the present system was anything but a fair and impartial one? and if it was fair and impartial what more did they really want? It might be proposed to admit the whole press, and if one member of the press were admitted, the Council would be bound in consistency to admit whoever chose to apply. If the proceedings were fairly reported, why was such a radical change desired? If the reporter from The Chemist and Druggist were admitted, anyone who spoke in the Council would not be speaking against a power which met him openly and combatted his arguments, but against an institution which stabbed him in the dark, a man whom he could not answer. Mr. Betty proceeded to give instances, which he did not wish reported, showing the style of comment adopted in The Chemist and Druggist, from which he argued that the editor of that journal had no claim to be admitted to hear the deliberations.

Mr. Hampson said he believed since the article quoted by Mr. Betty appeared in The Chemist and Druggist, that gentleman had himself moved a resolution similar to that he had now brought forward.

Mr. Betty replied that it was his impression he had brought forward the motion before the appearance of the article referred to; the article had helped to alter his opinion. He contended that if the resolution were carried it would result in crippling all freedom of debate; and concluded by asking members of Council to pause before voting for the motion, and to be guided by those who had had long experience at that Board and knew the practical difficulties which would arise.

Mr. **Schacht** thought Mr. Betty, whilst ostensibly giving reasons for voting against the proposition, had really supplied a strong argument in its favour. His chief objections seemed to be founded on the fact that the editor of the journal who now made application for the admission of a reporter did not deal kindly, generously, or fairly with the Council. He did not wish to defend everything he had read in The Chemist and Druggist; if he did he should be stultifying himself, for he had several times fallen under the lash. He did not know that it had done him much harm, and he had always said there was some excuse for the editor, because he did not know what occurred in the Council. His feeling was that the true security against all those misrepresentations which had occurred or might be supposed to occur lay in the one principle now generally admitted, namely, the most thorough and complete publicity, by which all misrepresentations were in the long run corrected and set right. The position to-day was simply like what it would be in the House of Commons if all reporting except Hansard's authorised reports were forbidden. The idea that because a Conservative Government at the present moment ruled the country, the editor of the *Daily News*, for instance, should not be permitted to send a reporter to take the speeches in Parliament, because he had made vehement, and even, in the opinion of the Government, incorrect representations about the authorities was simply ridiculous. He would let the editors of all the journals in town send reporters if they pleased. The facts would speak for themselves. If his conduct deserved criticism let it have it, and he knew that in the long run he should be done justice to. Supposing the editor of the *Lancet* were to apply for permission to send a reporter he should support it, or, being regarded as administrators of a certain law, if the *Times* thought right to seek admission for a reporter he should welcome the application. The Council was a public body, doing public work, and in his opinion it would be safe in the hands of those whose business it was to report the proceedings of public bodies. He believed the editor of The Chemist and Druggist would give a better report of what occurred than he had done if a reporter were sent, simply because he could be pinned to his own report. The fact could not be ignored that The Chemist and Druggist had a large circulation amongst those who did not take in the *Pharmaceutical Journal.* It was important that the proceedings of the Council should be reported widely. He should support the motion because when a broader question came before the Council he had voted for admission of all reporters.

The President said he had had an amendment placed in his hands that the debate be adjourned, which he would at once put to the vote.

On being put the amendment was lost, and the debate therefore continued.

Mr. Greenish said there appeared to be a growing interest in the country with regard to the proceedings of the Council, and he really was not surprised at it when so many pressing questions were continually coming before them affecting the very existence of the trade. He thought it was a very good sign and a very hopeful sign, and he should not object to see the whole of one number of the Journal devoted to the proceedings of the Council. He had no objection to the proceedings as now reported, for it seemed to him they were reported with remarkable accuracy and great fairness, but if the members outside wished a reporter from another journal to be present, by all means let him be admitted. It would then be necessary for the President to keep the Council to the standing orders. It had been hinted that the Society's own journal would suffer, but he did not consider that that journal was so inefficiently conducted or so artificially supported as to require such a monopoly. He had full confidence that it would hold its own.

Mr. Woolley said one point did not seem to have been pressed, namely, that The Chemist and Druggist was a trade organ. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* did not get to all the members of the trade, and he thought it highly desirable that they should all have the means of knowing everything that took place in that room. Mr. Betty had alluded to some of the imperfections of The Chemist and Druggist, and he was not going to say it was perfect, neither was anyone perfect, not even Mr. Betty, nor even the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, as witness a letter that appeared on page 1,019, which he considered a most disgraceful production, and which ought never to have been published. He did not think anything worse had ever appeared in The Chemist and Druggist.

Mr. Fairlie said his object in asking for an adjournment was that the matter might be gone into more fully. He came to the Council fully prepared to vote for the admission of reporters, and he should vote in favour of the motion, although he should be in favour of going a little further and admitting the editors of the two journals as well. In the meantime this was an instalment in the right direction. Mr. Sandford referred to people outside the Society taking no interest in the proceedings of the Council, but he fancied that was a mistake. At any rate, if they did not the sooner they could be got to take an interest the better. The question of going into committee had been talked of, and the objection had been made that if any gentleman wished to make a particular observation, which he did not want reported, there would be no opportunity of doing so. But even in public meetings, where reporters were present, members of Parliament and others frequently made remarks with a previous intimation that they did not wish them recorded, and that was attended to. He thought they could trust any reporter who might be sent there. With regard to the correctness of the report he wished to mention one point with reference to the last number of the Journal, which he thought ought to be noticed, although no doubt it was done inadvertently. When he called attention to the position of the Registrar and Secretary, a remark was made by the President that by the bye-laws the two offices were combined. He called that in question at the time, though he did not wish to put his opinion against the President's, and on looking again he did not see anything in the bye-laws uniting the two offices. The fact of the matter was the two offices, both in the Act of Parliament and bye-laws, were distinct and separate.

The President said the report exactly represented what occurred at the Council.

Mr. Fairlie said except that he called the President's statement in question. Remarks had been made about the personal character of The Chemist and Druggist, but it was undoubtedly the representative of the trade outside the Society, and as such he thought it would be an advantage to the Council that the reporter should be present. He believed that members then would take more care what they said, and that they could keep their proceedings in better order. He had only been there a very short time, but he had been connected with other organisations, and he had never seen any such disorder in the conduct of any number of business men. They ought to keep closer to the standing orders if they were to get through the business in a proper and business-like way.

The President said when he heard that this resolution was to be proposed he wrote to the editor of The Chemist and Druggist and told him he should oppose it, giving his reasons. And when he found it was to come forward he thought at first that though Mr. Hampson might move such a resolution, he would hardly obtain a seconder. However, he found that a great number of the Council took the extraordinary view, as he thought, that it was a perfectly reasonable request and a proper thing to ask. He could not help putting the question to himself, What was this gentleman going to be present at the Council for? He supposed he was not wrong in saying that the reporter would mean the editor himself, because his journal came out ten days after their own, and he would have the benefit of their report, which probably would be his pabulum, and then he probably intended to spice it, as he found the report of the last annual meeting of the Society was treated. He asked the gentlemen present whether they would deliberately allow themselves to be ridiculed and insulted in every way, and to be held up to derision before the whole trade. He should be sorry to do so, and would ask members to reflect before they voted for the motion. The question as put by Mr. Betty was whether the Council would give up all control over the report of the proceedings of the Council as it now appeared, which report, all agreed, was reasonable and proper, and leave it to an outside person who would not be answerable to anybody.

Mr. Bottle said he intended to vote against this motion very much against his own wish, for he felt that as the Society was advancing one would like to see its proceedings spread far and wide, fairly and honestly; but he must confess, judging by the reports which had appeared in The Chemist and Druggist during the last year or two, reflecting on the Council and on the members, from the President downwards, that he had no confidence in the editor of the journal, and on that ground he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Hampson, in reply, said he should first call attention to the remark of the President, who spoke of giving up control of the report, and Mr. Sandford also stated that the Council could not control this reporter if it admitted him. Did it wish to control him?

Mr. Betty remarked that Mr. Hampson himself wished it when he asked, during that very debate, that certain observations of his own should not be reported.

Mr. Hampson said he was bound to utilise the present position of things. He was confident that if an independent reporter had been present he would be placed on his honour as a gentleman, and there would be less liability to those attacks which had been referred to than at present. It was quite possible the motion might not be carried, but he did hope that members of Council would hesitate before they voted against

The report as at present issued, controlled by the editor or Mr. Sandford, or by the President, was not a free and pendent report. He wanted the report to be such as would uce confidence in the minds of the members at large. If e were a report by an independent man it would do a great of good, and a little healthy criticism from THE CHEMIST DRUGGIST would be no disadvantage. He did hope that at time of the nineteenth century, when all bodies, high and were bound to conform to what was considered desirable, table, and right, that such a simple request as the one now e would not be refused.

he motion was then put with the following result:—

or—Messrs. Atkins, Fairlie, Frazer, Greenish, Hampson, age, Schacht, Shaw, and Woolley.

gainst—Messrs. Betty, Bottle, Cracknell, Hills, Mackay, mington, Robbins, Sandford, and Williams.

he numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote nst the motion.

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he remarks which the President of the Society is reported ave made in the discussion were so palpably inaccurate and ir that we wrote him the following letter:—

o John Williams, Esq., July 8, 1878.
16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

Y DEAR SIR,—In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of the 6th you are reported to have said (referring to my application admission of a reporter to the Council meetings) that the rt published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* "probably would is pabulum, and then he probably intended to spice it, as you] found the report of the last annual meeting was ted."

ur report of that meeting was published simultaneously the report issued by your own Council; therefore, the *rmaceutical Journal* could not have furnished the pabulum. o the "spicing," perhaps you will kindly point it out, or, if cannot, I am sure you will frankly admit that you have by vertence made a most ungenerous statement respecting us, h was without foundation. I suspect that you had in your d our *Editorial Comments* published on June 15, and that had confused those with our *Report* of May 18. If this be explanation, you will, no doubt, do us the justice to make blic, although you will thereby have to sacrifice the only ment of any weight which seems to have been brought nst Mr. Hampson's proposal.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

he following reply was sent promptly:—

o the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist."

EAR SIR,—My remarks reported in the *Pharmaceutical nal* of the 6th referred to the Editorial Note on the annual ing of the Pharmaceutical Society, p. 268 of THE CHEMIST DRUGGIST.

have sent a note to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* to the e effect.

I remain, yours very truly,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Cross Street, Hatton Garden,
July 9, 1878.

* Mr. Williams was not asked by us to explain himself in *Pharmaceutical Journal*, though the editorial note in that ication of the 13th inst. elaborately aims to convey that impsion. The writer of that note, presumably inspired by Mr. iams, pretends that the words we complain of could hardly isunderstood. Evidently we have over-calculated the intelnce of some of our opponents. Mr. Williams argued that ould not be trusted to report the Council meetings fairly; resumed we should use the official report as pabulum and it up. That, he said, was the way we had treated the al meeting. It happens, however, that that was precisely way we had *not* treated the annual meeting. We gave a ecily fair report of that meeting on May 18; and on June we published certain comments on that meeting. Mr. iams implies that those comments were our report. Unless words had that meaning there was nothing in his argument. call his attention to the misrepresentation, and the result fore our readers.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL REPORT.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS exhibit their cod liver oil and patent jujubes, products so familiar to the British druggist that we only refer to them to note the results of a severe test. During the last week of June the temperature of Paris averaged 90° F. in the shade; that is to say, during that time the jujubes, as well as all other things, were as hot as if they had been in Calcutta. Still, although they were not carefully protected, their edges had not lost their sharpness nor their surface its brightness except in a very slight degree. The test was all the more satisfactory that it was unforeseen.

MESSRS. SIMPSON, PAYNE & Co.'s exhibit.—This includes samples of sulphate of ammonia; paraffin, stearin, and composite candles; toilet soaps; pure glycerine, and night lights. These articles are at most subsidiary to the business of the chemist and druggist, and many persons never pass them over their counter. Still this display has a decided interest to our readers for two or more reasons. The senior partner in the firm is also a member of the company Hodgson, Simpson & Co., whose products were noticed last month. Half a century ago the firm was known as R. Laming & Co.; and, under that style, it was the first to utilise the product now called gas liquor for the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia. Gas companies at that time would willingly give away any quantity of the liquor, but no one would take it. It was continually accumulating, and had a fœtor (not yet lost) which can be appreciated only by those who have smelt it, and is unbearable to all who have to reside near it. The discovery that it contained ammonia, and the still more important invention of means of extracting the alkali, have made this "waste-product" one of the chief sources of the dividends paid to the holders of gas-stock. But although this benefit is immediate, it is not by any means the most important. We, as mere pharmacists, can hardly appreciate the effect which the use of this sulphate of ammonia has had on the farming of our country. It is not too much to say that if this, or some substitute for it had not been produced at a reasonable cost at that particular period, the farmers of England would have disappeared in a body. Wealthy men might still have practised agriculture as an amusement, but it would have ceased to be a profitable occupation. In recent times this firm under their new style have made an improvement in a process very largely used in the preparation of fats for candlemaking. We believe, however, that the full details of their invention have not been published. Wax candles are clean and costly; tallow candles are cheap and dirty. The majority of Englishmen, in spite of their proverbial cleanliness, are compelled to prefer dirt to cleanliness, as long as the latter will not part company with expense. The man who first separated hard white fatty acids from soft and greasy tallow, brought within the means of the middle classes candles which were superior to wax in every character which distinguishes wax from tallow. Our composite candles are whiter, cleanlier, and far cheaper than the best wax bougies that can be obtained. Three processes are now in use for separating these acids; saponification by lime, decomposition by sulphuric acid, and distillation with superheated steam. The process adopted by Messrs. Simpson, Payne & Co. is decomposition by sulphuric acid. The general practice is to use as much as 8 to 16 parts of sulphuric acid to every 100 parts of fat, and to elevate the temperature as the quantity of acid is reduced. The acid and fat are heated together until a violet colour, which the latter acquires as the beginning of the process, has disappeared. The mixture of sulphoglyceric acid and sulpho-fatty acid thus produced is washed by passing through it jets of steam which decompose it into sulphuric acid, glycerine, and fatty acids. The latter float on the surface; they are removed and distilled by superheated steam, which separates from them a black resinous mass, which in ordinary cases amounts to from 4 to 10 per cent. of the original fat. This residue can only be used for making gas, and at present is hardly above the dignity of a waste product. The purified acids are either used at once for candlemaking, or are separated into a liquid and a solid portion. We have already mentioned that it has been found necessary up to the present to increase the temperature at which the decomposition is conducted, as the quantity of acid used was decreased. Messrs. Simpson, Payne & Co. have so modified the process that they use a very small percentage of sulphuric acid and a very low temperature. They claim that for every 100 parts of fatty acid contained in the grease they use they obtain 100 parts, and at the same time no pitch is produced. The process seems to economise on every side. Less fuel is required, less acid is used, and a larger product is obtained with less waste. The one element of time we have not data to estimate; but we can hardly doubt that the economy of manufacture shows itself in economy of price.

MESSRS. SWAN & PROCTOR'S EXHIBIT.—All pharmaceutical visitors to the Exhibition should visit the case belonging to Messrs. Mawson & Swan, and regard the blackish tinfoil-coated hemisphere in its right-hand corner with feelings of respect. That modest half-bullet, if it fulfils its promise, is one of the greatest modern triumphs in pharmacy. It is labelled simply, "Opium rectificatum—Swan & Proctor's patent." The main objection to the use of opium, and the chief cause of the use of the salts of morphia, is the uncertain composition of the crude drug. That drug is well known to contain many inert matters, such as narcotine (more rightly named anarcotine), wax, caoutchouc, and other matters. By the removal of these substances, or a definite proportion of them, Messrs. Swan & Proctor claim to have produced an article guaranteed to contain invariably 9 per cent. of pure morphine in the mass, and 10 per cent. in the powder. What the process is we do not yet know. Provisional protection for six months was granted to it by the Patent Office on December 14, 1877. The patent itself has been granted during the past month, but at the time we write the specification has not been published. The material itself differs from crude opium in its more homogeneous appearance and smoother texture. The powder can hardly be distinguished from ordinary pulv. opii. The time cannot be very far distant when the British Pharmacopœia must be revised. No one will deny that it would be a strange anomaly for a process of such importance to be excluded from it. Yet all will see that the fact of its being a patent forms an insuperable barrier to its admission. Nor can we blame the patentees for securing by the patent a certain remuneration for the labour involved in their invention. Cases similar in many respects have occurred in bygone times, although not within the present century. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1739 contains several notices of Mrs. Stephens's medicines for stone. Their composition was kept a secret, but reputed cures had called so much attention to them that a subscription list was opened with the intention of making them public. Between April 11 and the end of December, 1738, this had amounted to 1,356*l*. 3*s*. In the "Historical Chronicle" for March 8, in the same magazine, we are told that "Mrs. Stephens's medicines" will be purchased by Parliament, and three months later we find that an Act of Parliament, entitled "*An Act for providing a Reward to* Joanna Stephens, *upon a proper Discovery to be made by her, for the Use of the Publick of the Medicines prepar'd by her for the Cure of the Stone*," had appointed trustees to see the Act carried into effect. A full discovery of the medicines is given, which is "mighty curious reading." The powders consisted of 6 parts of calcined egg shells and 1 part of snails taken alive, cleaned, and calcined. The decoction contained alicant soap, swine's cresses, and several other herbs; the pills were made of the charcoal of carrot seed, burdock seed, ash keys, hips and haws, mixed with the calcined snails. It is said of these pills that if 10 or 15 are taken daily, they will prevent the formation of gravel and stone in constitutions subject to them. In the same century Frederick the Great purchased, for an annuity of 30*l*. a year, Daniel Mathieu's cure for tape-worm, which contained male-fern root. In 1775, Louis XIV. paid to Madame Nuffor, or Nuffler, the sum of 18,000 livres for a similar cure. In these cases the remedies were secret; no one knew for what the money was paid. If such purchases could be shown to be justifiable at all, it seems to us that this is especially a proper field for negotiations. But it is more likely that the merits of the discovery will be better tested by the ordinary processes of commerce than by any legislative commission which could be appointed.

While speaking of opium we are irresistibly drawn to the case of MESSRS. T. & H. SMITH & CO. We think we shall wound no feelings nor overstep the straitest bounds in saying that no other case in the British section gives such evidence of scientific enterprise and of the intentional and persistent union of science and commerce. In 1864 cryptopine, the only alkaloid discovered in opium by Englishmen until the present year, was discovered by this firm. In 1874, when the "Pharmacographia" was published, they had only collected 5 ozs. of the hydrochlorate during operations on several thousand pounds of opium. In this exhibition is a specimen of the crystallised alkaloid, weighing nearly a kilogram, besides a quantity of the hydrochlorate. It is found in opium only in the proportion of about $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. In 1862 they exhibited at the London International Exhibition specimens of thebolactic acid, with its salts of copper and morphine, discovered by them in opium in the previous year. Buchanan and Stenhouse have since proved that this is identical with lactic acid. Besides these discoveries their published articles on opium are so numerous and valuable that it is hardly possible to read any article in any language which treats of this subject without finding references to their labours. We may fairly say that, widely-known and highly-esteemed as their manufactures are, yet the renown of their scientific work has travelled still farther and higher. But their renown does not rest solely on the achievements of the past. This case was the first announcement to the world that during the present year the brothers have discovered two new definite bodies in the same inexhaustible source. Gnoscopine, a new alkaloid, has a composition represented by $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{11}$. Meconoiosine, a neutral body, is represented by $C_8H_{10}O_2$. It will be noticed that the composition of gnoscopine is very strikingly different from that of all the other known opium alkaloids. It is by far the most complex of them. The molecule of morphine ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) contains 40 atoms; that of narceine ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, hitherto the most complex) contains 62 atoms; that of gnoscopine contains 83 atoms. A far larger gap exists between gnoscopine and narceine than between hydrocotarnine and morphine, formerly the most widely separated of the group. Meconoiosine was described in a short article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for June 8. It is obtained in the final isolation of meconine, which body it resembles in its chemically indifferent character. It seems that there is some relation between the two bodies, meconine consisting of $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, and meconoiosine of $C_8H_{10}O_2$. The new substance is distinguished from meconine by its very different crystalline form, by its greater solubility in water, and by the fact that when evaporated with dilute sulphuric acid it becomes deep red, and then violet, while meconine becomes green. Besides the opium alkaloids, we find here strychnine and its salts, salicin, santonin, cantharidine, caffeine, and aloin. This principle, discovered by T. & H. Smith, in 1851, in Barbadoes aloes, was the first definite compound which had been found in the drug. More recent researches have proved that allied bodies are found in Natal and Socotrine* aloes. The name of the first-discovered body has, therefore, been changed to Barbaloin, while the latter are called Nataloin and Socaloin. The pharmacist will regard with curiosity the specimens of resin of scammony and jalap, brown and white. The brown is what he is accustomed to see; the white is quite sufficiently different as to deceive the unwary. Readers of that pleasant book, "Rob Roy on the Jordan," will remember how the Arab chief was betrayed by the whiteness of our English salt. What he was accustomed to was the dirty-brownish rock-salt such as we give to cattle. When Rob Roy poured the contents of his salt-cellar into his hand and offered it to the chief, he thought it was sugar. No sooner was it in the chieftain's mouth than Macgregor put some in his own, poked his captor in the rib, and cried out "Salt!" The chief had "eaten salt" with his prisoner. By a long course of persecution the druggist, before his apprenticeship expires, becomes a very wary soul. But anyone less cautious might easily mistake these pure white resins for the finest-powdered sugars—with effects that may be imagined.

BRITTEN'S PATENT GLASS CO. (LIMITED).—Travellers in the Black Country notice what the inhabitants have grown too familiar with to remark—the immense heaps of slag piled as high as the smelters can profitably raise their waggons, and covering areas which the owners would be only too glad to see utilised for other purposes. Thousands of tons of slag are ually produced. Of all waste products it seems the most sted. Up to the present it has been impossible to use it for purpose which was not supplied more cheaply and better by terials readier to hand. It has been used for making bricks, building, and for paving. During the last year considerable gress has been made in its utilisation in other directions, but project most interesting to chemists and druggists is that for verting it into glass, which is illustrated by the exhibit of firm just mentioned. This seems to have been sent too e for inclusion in the catalogue of the British Section. It is haps one of the most insignificant displays in the Exhibition. out a dozen wine bottles of different shapes and sizes, one or lumps of slag, a single soda-water bottle, and a pam- et nailed to the table, are all that can be seen by the bodily . But those common things represent a great commercial umph. Slag has not previously been utilised to any extent glass-making because it was so difficult to fuse. The cost the fuel required to melt it exceeded that of dearer but more ible materials. Mr. Bashley Britten has overcome this diffi- ty by using the slag as it pours molten from the furnaces, by using in its treatment the heat of the blast furnaces ich would otherwise be wasted. Although we cannot yet pe to see the slag mountains diminished by his exertions, he l at least retard their growth. The glass that he manu- tures is made from one part slag and one part ordinary ss materials. At present he has only made soda-water tles and wine bottles, turning out about 90 gross per diem, but company is now enlarging its plant so as to take up other nches of manufacture. The natural colour of the glass is enish, but it can be decolourised or tinted at will. Analysis ws that while good Sunderland glass contains 53 per cent. of ca, Britten's patent glass contains no less than 64 per t. While the lime in Sunderland glass amounts to 25 per t., that in Britten's glass is reduced to 11·87. These two racters are particularly valuable in wine bottles. The analyst tes in his report that it was unusually difficult to decompose. are not concerned with the advantage this glass offers to tlers of wine. We will but just refer to the lower price of soda water bottles when compared with the ordinary make. hough we imagine that these bottles when broken would not mand such a high price as those of more fusible material, the er original cost would probably compensate for this. The nt of greatest interest with the bulk of pharmacists is that in tten's patent glass we shall probably find a cheap material ch will furnish us with vessels capable of holding nearly all mical substances without either acting or being acted on by m. This requirement is supplied, and well supplied, by the en and other dark glasses in use; and, at first sight, we can dly desire a cheaper article. But it seems extremely bable that in Britten's patent glass we have a material which equal in every respect what we are now using, and at the e time reduce the amount of our bottle bills.

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* We cannot refrain from quoting here the derivation of this name given by Dr. Birdwood in his "Hand-book" to the Indian Section of the Exhibition. The Island of Socotra was known to the Greeks as Dioscorida. The Sanskrit name was *Dvipa-Sukadara*, "the abode of bliss," which, contracted into *Diuscatra*, became Dioscorida among the Greeks and Socotra among the Arabs. The Islands of the Blessed of Greek fable were supposed to be somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, and when the Canary Islands were discovered, the Romans at once named them Fortunatæ Insulæ. We also find the name spelt Succotora and Çacotora, and in old books Cicotrin aloes are mentioned.

R. STEWART & CO, ABERDEEN COMB WORKS.—hough combs are not one of our staples, they are sufficiently ortant to lead us to look with interest on the display made this firm. We learn from the exhibitors that their chief m for notice is the excellence of the goods displayed, and the elty of the processes by which they are prepared. This firm es about one-half of the combs turned out in England. It loys more than 1,000 hands, pays annually for wages 00*l.*, consumes on an average 3,500,000 horns, 1,000,000 hoofs, ly 600 lbs. of tortoiseshell, and 20 tons of vulcanite, from ch are manufactured more than 10,000,000 combs. Messrs. vart & Co. do not make brushes, but devote themselves entirely ombs, and a very few other small goods, and almost entirely ine their operations to horn. As the result of this special ntion to a single branch of manufacture they claim that r horn combs are the cheapest and best in the world. The enjoy the almost unique distinction that their works are ribed in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in a long article in *Chambers' Journal*, two publica- s which have not the slightest connection with the trades rested in the manufacture. This is an unmistakable of the importance or of the interest and unusual cha- er of the manufacture. Its importance is but small by side of the great industries of our country. The manufac- must of necessity be an uncommon one, seeing that this one manufacture half the combs made in England. Its interest will try to show. The British supply of horns is very ted. The greater part of those consumed at the works are ox and cow horns from South America and buffalo horns from the East Indies. Each horn is cut transversely into two lengths, each of which can be used for comb-making, and the solid tip which is sold for making buttons or knife-handles. The dust and refuse, amounting to more than 350 tons a year, is used for manure or for making ferrocyanide of potash. The lengths of horn, when very thick, are divided longitudinally, and the pieces are opened out or flattened by means of heat and pressure with skilful incisions in various directions. If the horn is of good natural colour it is subjected to just sufficient pressure to flatten it. If it is to be stained in imitation of tortoiseshell, it is, in addition, placed between hot oiled iron plates, which are packed tight in an iron frame. A wedge is inserted, and a ram is made to fall on it from a height of 8 feet, producing a very severe pressure. The effect of this is very strange. The sheets of horn, whatever their original colour may have been, become uniformly pale green and translucent. At the same time the pressure affects the fibre, making it more liable to splitting. Our readers will do well to note this fact, that their recommendations of special goods may be barbed with knowledge. Fifty years ago all combs were made by cutting each tooth separately with a hand-saw. In 1828 Mr. Lynn invented a machine which cut two combs at once from a single plate of horn, the teeth of one fitting between those of the other. In 1830 the comb-works were established at Aberdeen. At the present time only fine-toothed combs and those made from boxwood are made by sawing out the teeth. Even in this department machinery has largely displaced hand-labour. The plate of wood or horn is clamped into position in front of a circular saw of the requisite size; a cam-action raises it in such a position that the first slit is made; it then drops; the machinery moves it on a short distance, and raises it; the second slit is made, and a tooth of the desired breadth is produced. The bulk of the combs are made by machinery improved or adapted from Lynn's original patent or invented by the firm. The plate of horn is laid on a table, put beneath the machine, and taken out divided into two combs, all the teeth being cut. The cutting edges are chisel-like. No material is wasted in sawdust, but the horn, which in olden times was cut away by the saw, in the modern process forms the teeth of the corresponding comb. By this machine two combs are prepared from a piece of horn but little larger than that formerly required for one, and while the old comber could not cut more than a hundred combs a day, a man and a boy can now turn out at least 2,000. The roughly-cut combs are then tapered from back to edge on a grindstone; the teeth are grailed, *i.e.*, smoothed and rounded by special rasps. Combs that are to be stained are next treated with dilute nitric acid, which converts the pale green ground to a yellow like that of tortoiseshell; a mixture of caustic soda, litharge, dragon's blood, and water is then dropped on and allowed to remain for a time. When removed it is found that the portions covered have swollen up a little, and have been stained the deep orange-brown of the natural shell. When dried the combs are polished, the finishing touches being given by a wheel built up of discs of soft calico. When the writer for *Chambers' Journal* paid his visit, more than 20 years ago, the firm had in stock 1,928 varieties of combs. The list from which selections can be made has not diminished. The company distinctly state that they claim superiority only in making horn combs; they say that in the use of vulcanite and other materials other firms rival and perhaps surpass them. We need say nothing to show how much weightier such assertions are than those circulated in handbills and testimonials by certain patent-medicine dealers.

ON INTERNAL PARASITES.*

By W. SMART, MEMBER OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE study of *Entozoa* might appear, without a little reflection, to be a most unpromising, nay, even a disgusting, subject to follow up, necessitating the searching for and finding creatures that, as their name implies, live in the bodies of animals, and, as we know full well, in the body of man himself. Though the search and study have to be prosecuted under the most uncanny circumstances in the bodies of both the healthy and the diseased, and in the matters voided from them, yet, notwithstanding these, which might be to some insuperable obstacles, the study of this as of every branch of Natural History soon becomes most fascinating, and the paths necessary to attain the pleasure and joy of meeting with some long looked for or perhaps new species are unnoticed in the eagerness with which they are examined and their habits and associations made out.

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* Read before a meeting of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The pleasure to be derived from this source, then, is one reason why the study may be pursued. As these creatures infest our bodies, nearly every portion of which may become resting places for one or other species of *Entozoa*, a second reason is clearly established why we should study them: that by knowing their habits we may as far as possible prevent their entrance by learning what to eat, drink, and avoid, and how to prepare our food, so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of an invasion. Surely, too, those whose avocation it is to prepare remedial agents, and whose opinions may be asked by those with whom business brings them in contact, ought certainly to know something, not only of what is prescribed, but also of the purpose for which it is prescribed, so that they may have an intelligent interest in their work, and not be altogether as "dumb driven cattle," though they may not aspire to be "heroes in the strife."

The strange metamorphoses of the butterfly and other insects have always excited feelings of wonder and surprise, and have been the favourite similes of poets and divines; and although I cannot claim that the changes of internal parasites could be as poetically employed, yet their metamorphoses are much more wonderful and quite as varied. With them the eggs containing embryos are perfected in one animal or "host," while yet within their parent worm; then it is necessary that these eggs should be swallowed by another animal in order that the contained embryos may be set free and develop in that animal into the pupal or cysticercal state, this animal being the first "host." The pupa's further development into the perfect and sexual worm depends entirely upon the chance of its being devoured by another animal, and hence the remarkable fact that the intermediate metamorphosis is always performed in an animal lower in the zoological scale than that in which the perfect worm appears, for the universal law of nature establishes that the higher prey upon the lower, and hence if the intermediate form is found in the herbivora, the perfect stage must be looked for in the carnivora.

But man, who has the dental system of a vegetable feeder is enabled by means of fire, the production and maintenance of which is enjoyed by him alone, to cook and prepare animal food; so that by this privilege he is invaded by those parasites peculiar to both classes—a very sorrowful reflection indeed to us who consider ourselves the lords of creation. Gosse says:—"Few things are more calculated to humble the arrogance of man and to stain the pride of his glory than the knowledge that he carries about with him and in him multitudes of creatures that fatten on his flesh, dwelling securely among his organs and tissues, and rioting unmolested in his solids and fluids." Van Beneden, the eminent helminthologist, says: "It is now known that every healthy animal living in freedom contains *Entozoa* almost as invariably as the organs which support its life; and it is not a matter of doubt that parasites often play their allotted part in the economy, their absence as well as their presence may be the cause of inconvenience. The Abyssinians do not take medicine when they have *Tænia*, on the contrary, they are never in better health than when they harbour several *Tænia mediocanellata*." He says, further, Do we not find medical men calling in the aid of the leech, a parasitical animal? and no one can foresee all that science has a right to expect from the salutary effect of certain parasitical worms on the system. There are, if we mistake not, many discoveries in store for observers in this order of investigation. We should not even be astonished if the administration of certain worms internally should be prescribed as a remedy; there are many kinds of parasites, and their therapeutic effect may perhaps in the future form an interesting subject of study. He says, "Perhaps," but we know of the good effects of counter irritation, and one disease has frequently been set up to neutralise the effects of another, to wit vaccination.

The necessity for the presence of *Entozoa* appears to be only for animals in a wild state, for then occasions frequently happen when the stomach and intestines are overloaded with the bodies of their prey, including much extraneous matter with hair, bones, &c.; in such cases these intestinal worms, continually moving and perhaps appropriating part of the mass, not only tend to break it up, but also to increase the peristaltic action of the intestines; in fact they act much in the same manner as the common earthworm does in heavy soils.

The most common tape-worm of man, the *Tænia solium*, got from eating "measled" pork, will illustrate the ordinary metamorphoses of these creatures.

The eggs which have passed *viâ naturale* from a human being, after waiting their time and suffering many vicissitudes, at last, perhaps through the medium of a dungheap upon which all refuse is cast, or by the drainage of the land into the water supply, gain entrance into the pig's stomach. Very shortly after ingestion the minute embryos are set free by the softening and solution of their shells by the gastric juice of their first host's stomach; each of these little creatures is called a *proscolex*, and the entire hatching "the six-hooked brood," on account of possessing three pairs of hooks or spicules, by which they are enabled to bore through the walls of the stomach and intestines, and so push their journey until they arrive in the substance of the muscles or any organ of the body. Here they lose their hooks, a cyst or bag develops round them, a caudal vesicle is formed with a head bearing a crown of hooks and four sucking discs; a rudimentary body also exists. In this condition it is known as a scolex, or nurse—popularly, as a "measle." Further development in this host is impossible, and if the invasion of embryo has not been excessive, so as to cause the death of the pig, it will only have become sickly, and its flesh soft and flabby. By degrees the health of the animal improves, and if not falling into the hands of the butcher the cysticerci, as they are termed, become calcified and dead. But if before their potentiality is lost they are taken either with the raw or imperfectly cooked flesh into our own bodies, the sac becomes ruptured, the caudal vesicle is detached, the crown of hooks unfolds and secures safe anchorage—for which purpose only the head is employed—in the walls of our intestines. From the neck the embryo body now develops a series of joints, termed proglottides (from *glottis*, a tegue), by a process of intercalation of fresh articulations; each of these soon becomes sexually mature, containing male and female elements, the older being by this means the furthest from the head, *i.e.*, the original scolex, or nurse. It will be seen that the entire worm is really a colony in single file, and it is known scientifically as the *strobila*. The dendritic ovary of each segment is charged with innumerable eggs, each of which develops its embryo before that portion of the worm in which it is included is detached and passed from this its second host, and is thus ready to start afresh another cycle of its existence.

The necessity for a double host is peculiar to all intestinal worms; and some, as the flukes—that kind which causes the rot in sheep, and is so frequently found in their livers, and which causes annually the death of between one and two millions—besides living free in their embryonic state, become twice encysted before attaining their sexual condition in their final host. There are others still whose itinerary has not yet been made out.

Respecting the intermediate or larval state of helminths it will be interesting to notice that until very recently their existence was considered a convincing proof of spontaneous generation; for what was more natural to suppose than that these cystic worms, as they were called, being found in great numbers and in parts of the body apparently quite removed from the possibility of any external contamination, were produced by the system itself?

To return to our common tape-worm. Seeing that its length is from 10 feet to 15 feet, its presence is productive of much inconvenience and suffering—such as vertigo, fits, dyspepsia, and pains in different parts of the abdomen; but the symptoms are never of themselves sufficiently characteristic to decide their presence; a proof of the passage of part of the worm is absolutely necessary. The evacuation of these worms has frequently removed many distressing symptoms which the irritation caused by their presence had set up—such as irritability of the bladder, convulsions, hysterical fits, and mania.

But the more dangerous and disastrous consequences occur to human beings when we nourish the larval or cysticercal form—when the tables are turned, and, instead of the pig, *we* become "measled." More than 100 deaths have been referred to this cause alone, the larvæ having located themselves in the brain or spinal cord, or any other suitable part of the body. In many instances their presence has not been suspected. An old man, aged 77, died in France of pulmonary catarrh, age, and a fractured leg; and yet *post mortem* 2,000 cystic worms found. As the hatching of tape-worm ova may be pro- ive of such serious consequences, it behoves us to be careful we handle these worms, and to enjoin a like care upon rs, for they (the eggs) are so exceedingly minute that ough many might adhere to the hands they would escape ction, and if dried the slightest air might waft them into mouth and nostrils, or they might adhere to the legs of flies, be deposited in our milk or sugar. As the segments are ed involuntarily from a person bearing them, a strict watch ld be kept, and care taken to destroy the pieces while st, preferably by burning them.

he presence of the larval form of another tape-worm, *Tænia urus*, causes in sheep the disease commonly and differently wn as the gid, staggers, sturdy, turnsick, goggles, vertigo. cysts gain a large size, and cause the bones of the skull to me thin and honeycombed.

he *Tænia Echinococcus* is a very small tape-worm, in its ure condition infesting the dog and wolf. Its length is only arter of an inch, and includes the head and four segments ; yet in its larval state it causes more injury to mankind all the other species of *Entozoa* put together, and is more inly the cause of death than any other internal parasites.

rofessor Cobbold states his belief that nearly four hundred hs occur annually in England from this parasite alone. The ryo hatches out in the ordinary way, and is carried to the r by preference, though any other organ of the body will port it. There it develops into the hydatid tumours so well wn to surgeons, these containing a great number of *Echino- us* heads, so that one egg may produce thousands of tape- ms. Man is not the only bearer of these larval forms. keys, sheep, oxen, deer, the horse, ass, and several feline nals are also liable to invasion. In Iceland one death in six ccasioned by the hydatid disease. The peasants keep large bers of dogs, so it can be readily imagined how easily the and water may be contaminated. Birds harbour many tiful *Entozoa*, but they speedily lose their form after the h of their host; a few hours, therefore, only must elapse re they are looked for and examined.

he following extract is from a cookery book:—"Cover the dcocks without opening them with vine-leaves and slice of on, and, having roasted them, send them to the table with gravy." The thought of such a dainty dish makes one's th water; but at the risk of spoiling such luscious fancies ill give an extract from Van Beneden:—"Woodcocks and e always have their intestines stuffed full of *Tænia* and r eggs. Every bird contains them by thousands. Fortu- ely we cannot be affected with the *Tænia* of the snipe and dcock." The last sentence is satisfactory, but how about gravy, perhaps thickened with microscopic eggs?

nother form of parasite, perhaps more frequently brought to notice of the chemist and druggist, is the round-worm (*Ascaris bricoides*) frequently expelled from children, and occasionally n adults. These worms belong to the order *Nematoda*, or ead-like worms. They are all long and rounded, and repre- tatives of this order take up their abode in animals of all sses. About a thousand varieties are known, varying in gth from $\frac{1}{25}$-inch to 15 inches or 20 inches. They are not parasites, some being found in the sea, others in damp earth, utrid matter, or in plants. The most familiar examples of parasitic *Nematoda* infesting man are the round worm, the ead worm, the *Trichina spiralis*, and the Guinea worm. h the exception of the *Trichina*, we have not a thorough wledge of the entire life-history of any of these species.

he round worm is commonly found in the stomach and ll intestines of children in good health, though of rse its presence may produce many unpleasant symptoms. esembles the common earthworm in size and general appear- e, the males measuring 4 inches to 6 inches in length, and females from 10 inches to 14 inches. The body is smooth, form, and elastic, marked with numerous fine transverse gs. The head possesses three prominent oral papillæ, readily ble with a small pocket lens; during life these are movable, doubtless their combined action is suctorial. The oral rture, without any other special appendages, passes into a ong muscular æsophagus about half-inch long leading to a mach, intestine, and cloacal chamber. The eggs after ex- sion *per anum* from their host, complete their development pen waters, and it appears that a period of six months must pse before yolk segmentation and consequent embryonic nation can take place. The fully developed embryo is ndrical, about $\frac{1}{100}$-inch in length. The mouth is not furnished with the three characteristic papillæ. Further experiments are needed to ascertain whether they have to undergo wanderings in other hosts, or are directly transferred from river and pond water to the human stomach. Several individuals of an allied species, *Ascaris mystasi* of the cat, as well as an astonishing number of the larvæ of a coleopterous insect, the *Blaps martisaga*, "which inhabits such situations as churchyards," were expelled on several occasions from a woman. She had from superstitious motives drank water mixed with clay from the grave of a clergyman or priest under the impression that she would thus be freed from "disease and sin." An infant aged 11 months, most carefully nourished, passed eight worms; it is supposed they were contracted by chewing celery which its nurse had given it, the medical man stating in his report that the market-gardens near large towns are often watered from ponds and streams which may contain all kinds of abominations.

The *Ascaris lumbricoides* sometimes migrates from its proper habitat—the small intestine, not only by the mouth, nostrils, and anus, but also, it would seem, by perforating the intestinal wall; for they have been evacuated by ulceration through the parietes of the abdomen, and several fatal cases of intestinal perforation have been recorded. One patient was rendered a lunatic by being the bearer of a single *lumbricoides*. Fortunately, whether introduced by the water we drink, or by the flesh of some quadruped, fish, or fowl, representing its intermediate host, their expulsion is not a matter of great difficulty. Santonine is the usual and effective remedy.

The next very common *Nematode* is the *Oxyurus Vermicularis*, or thread worm. They are of all parasites infesting the human body those about which the medical practitioner is the most consulted, on account of their remarkable frequency in children, but more particularly on account of the extreme difficulty of getting permanently rid of them. They are by no means confined to children, seeing that some adults are troubled with them even to old age. The habitat of these worms is the terminal portion of the intestinal tube, and they are particularly numerous in the sigmoid flexure of the colon. The male measures scarcely $\frac{1}{6}$ inch, while the female varies from $\frac{1}{3}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nearly. The latter is especially characterised by a long and gradually tapering capillary tail, which is said to act as a holdfast. The caudal extremity of the male is obtusely pointed. The anterior end is narrowed to form a somewhat abruptly truncated head, which is often rendered very conspicuous by a uniform transparent bulging of the integument surrounding the mouth, and presenting in profile the aspect of winged appendages. The reproduction is oviparous, more than 3,000 eggs having been found in one individual; and as a colony of many thousands, of which more than three-fourths are females, may exist in a patient, the species stands a very good chance in the struggle for existence. We, unfortunately, know very little of the development of these parasites, so that not knowing their entire life-history we cannot take measures to prevent their entrance in our bodies; we can only alleviate the distressing symptoms they frequently cause, and get rid of as many as possible by some anthelmintic or purge. Cobbold states that the best thing to do in bad cases is to give oft-repeated enemata; these may consist of cold or tepid water, to which it is as well to add a little salt or anise oil—some practitioners add assafœtida, quassia, or wormwood.

The *Trichina spiralis*, also called the flesh-worm, was discovered about the year 1832; several times had hard calcareous particles been found in the muscles of dissecting-room and other subjects, and in such numbers as often to turn the edge of the scalpel. In that year a Mr. Hilton sent a specimen to Professor Owen, who recognised the worm, and named it from its resemblance to a coiled hair. Certain mysterious and fatal epidemics that had occurred on the Continent were soon associated with this creature, and caused great consternation. The larval forms measure about $\frac{1}{25}$ inch by $\frac{1}{150}$ inch. They have been found in the flesh of almost all mammalia. The larval worms being taken by man along with raw or underdone pork—the pig being the animal most liable to their visitations—are speedily set free as digestion proceeds, and as the intestinal canal is their proper habitat, there they thrive and prosper, and in two days become sexually mature. On the sixth day the young progeny is born viviparously; they soon after commence their wanderings towards the muscle-flesh of their hosts, where they remain encysted, and after a while degenerate and become calcareous, for in man, not being cannibal, their itinerary finishes. As regards the number of larval *Trichinæ* that may be in any host at a time, it must be extremely variable; but there cannot be a doubt but that it may amount to many millions—perhaps between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000.

When an invasion of much severity occurs, dangerous inflammatory symptoms are produced, severe pains, resembling acute rheumatism, are experienced, and the attack of trichiniasis frequently terminates in death. But if the shock occasioned by the invasion is overcome, the enclosed larvæ do not appear to cause any inconvenience.

The last of the four *Nematodes* commonly infesting man I need not say much about, as it is never found in this country, being restricted to a comparatively limited range. The Guinea worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) occurs endemically in Arabia Petræa, on the borders of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, on the banks of the Ganges, in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, Guinea, and several West Indian islands, especially Granada. The embryos exist in pools, rivers, and damp ground; they generally attack the feet and legs, being the most exposed parts. They insert themselves in the subcutaneous and intermuscular cellular tissue, and develop into perfect worms, sometimes attaining the length of 12 feet. It is only the female that thus attacks man. The method of extraction is to wind the projecting end on a piece of wood, and by gentle traction to pull out the entire worm, care being taken not to break it. This operation usually takes some days to perform.

The rapid and chatty glance we have given to these few parasites goes to show that *Entozoa* might be almost entirely kept from invading us if strict attention were but paid to cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements, both as regards ourselves and the creatures supplying our food; and perhaps the day is not far distant when, chiefly by the above means, these and other ills and epidemics will be nearly banished from us, for in most instances it is that which has passed from the bodies of animals and ourselves that is the chief contaminating source.

SWAN AND PROCTOR'S PATENT FOR THE PURIFICATION OF OPIUM.

WE are able to print below the specification of this important pharmaceutical patent. It has not yet been officially published:—

Whereas commercial opium is well known to contain narcotine and other objectionable matters, and to vary to a dangerous extent in regard to the proportion of active matters it contains, it is expedient that opium for medicinal use should be subjected to a process which should remove its narcotine and render it uniform and reliable as regards its medicinal strength.

Our invention has for its object the improvement of opium for medicinal use by the removing from it narcotine and other objectionable matters; its nature consists in the treating of the opium with such solvents as have the power of dissolving from it narcotine and other objectionable matters without removing any considerable quantity of the meconate of morphia, except in such cases where the morphia is in excess of the desired proportion, and in these cases with the removal of only such portion of meconate of morphia as may be required to reduce the strength to a desirable standard, the solvents used, and the mode of using them, being such as to leave the opium in a condition fit for all medicinal purposes.

The manner in which our invention is performed necessarily varies with the nature of the opium to be operated upon; the following is an example of the treatment of average Turkey opium.

A convenient quantity of dry opium in fine powder is put into a percolator of a somewhat conical form, provided with a perforated false bottom covered with flannel, and the true bottom fitted with a pipe and tap to regulate the flow of liquid. The tap being closed a portion of the solvent, hereinafter described, is poured upon the opium and well mixed with it by stirring; a convenient proportion being one to one and a half gallons for every ten pounds of opium. The mixture is allowed to macerate two or three days, after which the solvent may be drained out, and a further portion poured upon the surface of the opium to displace that which was absorbed. At intervals of a day or two the displacement may be repeated till the percolate comes through almost free from narcotine or other matter desirable to be extracted: the solvent mechanically retained by the opium after draining may be recovered by distillation. The opium then only requires powdering and assaying to fit it for all the purposes to which powdered opium is applied, or working with a certain proportion of water till reduced to a mass to fit it for all the purposes for which lump opium is used.

The solvent we prefer for operating in this way is a mixture of eight parts by measure of chloroform with one part by measure of ether, but we do not restrict ourselves to this solvent or to the mode of extraction above described.

In certain circumstances one or more of the following solvents may be used either mixed or separately—namely, ether, chloroform, benzine, light mineral oils, sulphide of carbon, ethylic, methylic or amylic alcohol, oil of turpentine, and, when desirable, their action may be accompanied by that of ammonia or other chemicals.

Turkey opium, containing but little free acid when treated as above described, will have its narcotine reduced to a small fraction of a unit per cent. Persian opium, frequently containing much free acid, is more difficult to render satisfactorily pure, but the narcotine may be liberated and extracted by the above treatment with the addition of the passage of dry ammonia through the mixture of opium and solvent till an alkaline reaction is permanently established, when the process may be completed as before described. If water be excluded during the presence of the ammonia, the meconate of morphia remains undecomposed in the opium at the end of the process. If the sample of opium under operation contains more than a desirable proportion of morphia, the proportion may be reduced to a desirable standard by adding ethylic or methylic alcohol to the solvent, the meconate of morphia being nearly insoluble in a mixture of chloroform and ether, slightly more soluble in the same with the addition of spirit, and freely soluble in a mixture of chloroform and spirit without the addition of ether.

Having now described the nature of our said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, we declare that we claim the purification of opium for medicinal use from narcotine and other objectionable matter by any process the nature of which is substantially the same as that which is herein described.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Thursday, June 20.

DR. GLADSTONE, President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. "Contributions to the History of the Naphthalene Series. No. II., β Naphthaquinone," by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves. By the action of nitric acid sp. gr. 1·2 on this substance mono-nitro-β-naphthaquinone was obtained in red crystals. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid a dark-coloured compound was obtained, which, on reduction, yielded white acicular crystals, and, on oxidation, orange-coloured prisms. The new quinone has the formula $C_{20}H_{10}O_4$; the authors propose to call it dinaphthyldiquinone; it is very stable.

2. "On Pyrotritartaric and Carbopyrotritartaric Acids," by Mr. G. Harrow. By saponifying diacetosuccinic ether with dilute sulphuric acid the author succeeded in preparing these two acids; the author has prepared sodium and silver salts, and discusses their constitution.

3. "Laboratory Notes," by Dr. Armstrong.

4. "On the Action of Alkaline Hypobromite on Ammonium Salts, Urea, and Oxamide," by Prof. W. Foster. The author gives a *résumé* of the present state of our knowledge as to the action of hypobromite on ammonium salts and urea, with some results of his own; he then investigates the action of hypobromite on oxamide (74·87 per cent. of its total nitrogen is given off), and endeavours to ascertain the precise condition of the suppressed nitrogen.

5. "Action of the Halogens at High Temperatures on Metallic Oxides," by Messrs. C. F. Cross and S. Suguira. With lead oxides oxyiodides are formed, and with the oxides and carbonates of the alkaline earth metals in the presence of oxygen periodates are produced.

6. "On Manganese Tetrachloride," by Mr. W. W. Fisher. The author has studied the action of strong hydrochloric acid on the black and red oxides of manganese. Brown liquids are formed containing a highly-chlorinated manganese compound, probably the tetrachloride, which is readily resolved into manganous chloride and free chlorine.

7. "On Salts of Nitrous Oxide," by Mr. A. E. Menke. The sodium salt was obtained by fusing nitrate of soda with iron filings; its properties and reactions were studied. Divers' silver-salt was prepared, and its composition confirmed.

“Notes on Madder Colouring Matters,” by Messrs. E. inck and H. Roemer. The authors have prepared some tity of mungistin, and examined its properties, also its tions with acetic anhydride, bromine, potash, and nitric . In all respects mungistin resembles purpuroxanthic .

“On the Occlusion of Hydrogen by Copper,” by Mr. . Johnson. The discrepancy between the results obtained previous experimenters is explained (1) by the fact that rogenised copper retains nearly all its hydrogen *in vacuo* at d-heat; (2) that the same metal occludes varying quantities ydrogen. The amount occluded is in most cases sufficient ntroduce a serious error in organic analysis. At a red- copper oxide occludes carbonic acid.

0. “On the *Rôle* played by Carbon in Reducing the Sul- tes of the Alkalies,” by Mr. J. Mactear. At a high tem- ture, with excess of carbon, sodium sulphide and carbonic e are formed. At a dull red-heat sodium carbonate and car- ic acid are produced in addition.

1. “On the Action of Ethylchlorcarbonate on some Oxy- ated Haloid Compounds of the Fatty Series,” by Mr. eil F. Kelly. The compounds employed were allylalcoholdi- mide, glycerindichlorhydrin, and epichlorhydrin.

he Society adjourned over the recess.

Obituary.

Binstead.—On June 27, 1878, Mr. Arthur Binstead, chemist druggist, Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., aged 69 years.

Bullivant.—On June 25, 1878, Samuel Oldknow Bullivant, mist and druggist, Bury, Lancashire, aged 59 years.

Cowl.—May 16, 1878, Mr. George Cowl, chemist and drug- t, Blackpool, aged 49 years.

Evans.—May 11, 1878, Mr. Edwin Paul Evans, pharma- tical chemist, Cleobury Mortimer, aged 66 years.

Farmer.—On April 4, 1878, Mr. Charles Isaac Farmer, mist and druggist, Ashford, Kent, aged 49 years.

Gibson.—On June 26, 1878, Mr. William Wilson Gibson, mist and druggist, Hexham, Northumberland, aged 66 years.

Gillett.—June 16, 1878, Mr. Daniel Gillett, chemist and ggist, Seacombe, aged 33 years.

Hill.—On July 3, 1878, Mr. Fearnley Hill, chemist and ggist, Bradford, Yorks, aged 38.

Iverach.—On May 5, 1878, Mr. William Iverach, pharma- tical chemist, Kirkwall, Orkney, aged 67 years.

Jennings.—On June 25, 1878, at Leamington, Mr. William nings, formerly in business in Halifax, but retired in 1868.

Jolly.—May 13, 1878, Mr. George Jolly, chemist and drug- t, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs, aged 41 years.

Jones.—On April 25, 1878, Mr. Evan Jones, chemist and ggist, Bangor, aged 58 years.

Lutwyche.—On February 5, 1878, Mr. Henry John Lutwyche, emist and druggist, Cardiff, aged 35 years.

Moffat.—On June 16, 1878, Mr. William Moffat, chemist d druggist, Orton, Westmoreland, aged 68 years.

Orme.—On May 6, 1878, Mr. Alfred John Orme, chemist d druggist, Birmingham, aged 30 years.

Perkins.—On June 24, 1878, Mr. James Peter Perkins, emist and druggist, Parker's Row, Bermondsey, S.E., aged 28 ars.

Priestman. On June 24, 1878, Mr. William Priestman, emist and druggist, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green, E., aged years.

Redhead.—On March 19, 1878, Mr. Matthew Redhead, jun., emist and druggist, George Street, Liverpool, aged 33 years.

Roberts.—June 13, 1878, Mr. Edmund Roberts, chemist and druggist, Newnham, aged 27 years.

Saffery.—On June 13, 1878, Mr. John Saffery, chemist and druggist, Sheerness, aged 81 years.

Siddall.—On February 13, 1878, Mr. Thomas Siddall, chemist and druggist, Easingwold, Yorks, aged 59 years.

Wells.—May 23, 1878, Mr. Thomas Wells, chemist and druggist, Pimlico, aged 41 years.

Wicker.—May 7, 1878, Mr. Charles Wicker, chemist and druggist, Frimley, Surrey, aged 69 years.

Mr. Thomas Kirby died at Liverpool on March 10, 1878, aged 47 years. Mr. Kirby was the principal of the firm of John McGuffie & Co., of 24 Castle Street, one of the finest businesses in Liverpool. Mr. Kirby was much respected in the circle when he was known, but he never took part in the association of pharmaceutists.

Conrad William Wright, died May 19, aged 24, at his father's residence, Bristol. He was a young man of rare promise, and bade fair to have made a honourable mark in his profession. He passed his Minor examination 7th among 148 candidates, and was particularly devoted to the botanical branch of pharmacy. He entered the establishment of Ferris, Townsend & Co., of Bristol, where he speedily won the respect of the principals, both by his talents and his unremitting devotion to their interests.

Mr. James Gardner, of the firm of Gardner & Ainslie, died on the 9th inst. at the age of 78. Mr. Gardner has taken no active part in pharmaceutical affairs nor in business pursuits for several years past, but he has been long known as one of the leading representatives of pharmacy in North Britain. He has been president of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and was for many years a member of the council of that branch. The business with which he was connected was established by his father exactly 100 years ago.

Mr. Edward Rainey, pharmaceutical chemist, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, whose death occurred on April 30, 1878, was apprenticed to his uncle, the late Mr. Titus Rainey, of Spilsby, in 1843. In 1851 he went to London as assistant to the late Mr. Moody, of Camberwell, with whom he stayed until he passed the Major examination in January, 1854, having passed the Minor in July, 1851. He was afterwards in business on his own account in Camden Town, until the death of his uncle in 1859, when he went back to Spilsby and took his business. He had always taken a very active part in all the public affairs of Spilsby, and was hospital sergeant to the North Battalion of Lincolnshire Volunteers. His death occurred at the age of 46, from disease of the liver and kidneys, after a lingering illness of several months.

Saffery.—On June 13, 1878, at his residence, Mile Town, Sheerness, Mr. Stephen William Saffery, chemist and druggist. Aged 82 years. This gentleman was the posthumous and second son of the late Stephen William Saffery, Surgeon R.N., whose death was incidentally brought about by the Mutiny at the Nore in 1797. This second son, Stephen William, now deceased, was born at Queenborough on June 8 following, and was a freeman of that “antient borough.” His widowed mother was again married to Michael Flanagan, Esq., Purser R.N., and removed to Chatham, from which town the deceased when a boy was sent to some Yorkshire boarding schools to be educated. His first term was three, and his second four years. He was then apprenticed to a firm of millers, at Tunbridge. Not liking this calling he was subsequently bound to Messrs. Turner & Co., chemists and druggists, of Chatham. After serving his apprenticeship he went to London, and lived with Messrs. Jones & Co., wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, of the Golden Key, Norton Folgate. In 1819 he established himself in Sheerness as a manufacturing chemist and retail druggist, and was also a distiller of essential oils, for in days gone by at Eastchurch and other parts of the island fresh land was turned up for the purpose of growing caraway and coriander. As a ratepayer he filled several parish offices, and for years was a member of the Select Vestry. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-one children.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

☞ *For particulars of Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c., please refer to the first page of Literary matter. An Index to the Advertisements contained in this issue will be found in the front portion of the Journal.*

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FRANCIS SUTTON & CO., NORWICH, being about to print a large number of Illustrated Counter Bills for "Sutto Norfolk Condition Drenches," would be glad to hear at once from Chem in Agricultural Districts who are willing to distribute the same, with names attached. This involves no responsibility of keeping stock, as sma quantities can be had from all the Wholesale Houses. Those who are desirous of having the bills, with or without show card, should send a post card, with printed label attached, giving exact name and address, to

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ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION. See page 41.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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CHEMISTS AND THE MEDICAL BILLS.

THERE are now before the House of Commons three separate Medical Bills, and one referring exclusively to dentists. All these are awaiting their second reading, although the chance of either of them getting it, and subsequently steering safely through the dangerous course of Committee within the next month, is rapidly diminishing. The Government Bill which has passed through the Lords may, however, be pushed on and hurried through, especially as there has been evident a disinclination on the part of its authors to refer it to a Select Committee.

No better opportunity is likely to present itself of getting the just claims of chemists and druggists advocated in Parient. We have therefore to congratulate the trade on the getic action which has been taken by the Executive Com- ee of the Trade Association, in preparing to take advantage any chance which may occur. First, they have prepared a t of a petition which has already, we believe, been signed nearly all the chemists in about a hundred different ns. In addition to this, they have laid before the Duke Richmond, and subsequently before a large number of nbers of Parliament, a singularly able statement of the posi- which chemists and druggists occupy, and of the recent mpts which have been made by the Apothecaries' Society eprive them of their long-established rights and the public heir services. Lastly, the case has been placed directly and onally before a number of Members of Parliament, and we e reason to know that several eminent representatives e expressed their cordial sympathy, and have pledged nselves to aid in the support of our just claims. The ise of Commons, which has never manifested any tendency ntrust exclusive prosecuting powers to medical authorities, which, as far as we know, has never, unless it be in the btful instance of the Apothecaries' Act, granted a monopoly he right of medical advising even to registered practitioners, not be slow to rebuke the trades unionism which the er sections of the profession have manifested.

he Bills introduced into Parliament are such as to com- nd general sympathy. The main object of that which has n drawn by the Government is to provide for a scheme of exami- ion boards, whereby, instead of the nineteen corporations at ent competing with each other in the diploma trade, there ll be only three — one for each division of the United gdom. This Bill at first proposed to repeal the Apothe- cs Act, but it has since been modified by its authors—at the ance, presumably, of the Medical Defence Association—so as eave to the Apothecaries' Society the power which they now l of carrying on prosecutions. There is some vagueness, about the penal clause, the intention of which, it seems r, is to prevent the assumption of any title which should ly a qualification. It is to be hoped that that clause will be t carefully worded; and, with these alterations, chemists druggists will be heartily in favour of the measure, and recognise in it a remedy for an anomalous and unsatis- ory state of things.

Ve believe that the representations made to the Duke of hmond by the Trade Association, and published in the norandum referred to, embody the views of the large ority of chemists and druggists throughout the country. is sincerely to be hoped that the feeling of jealousy which President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the organ of Society have too palpably manifested will not be allowed n free course as to mar the effect of what has been and be done. The co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Council be welcomed and valued. But it will be a serious re- nsibility for that body to take upon itself, if it should eed in proving to the Privy Council or to the House of nmons that chemists as a body are fundamentally dis- ed on this most essential point.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

the first time in its fortunate career the British Pharma- ical Conference will next month cross the seas, and will it its feet upon an alien shore. The opportunity thus rded of visiting our sister island is one which we hope a t many English and Scottish pharmaceutists will embrace. scientific attractions of the meeting are not likely to diminish er the presidency of one of the most cultured and eloquent ts founders. In the new president of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society and his colleagues we well know that we shall meet coadjutors at least worthy of our steel, if we may rush to such an unpardonable phrase. From the chemists and druggists and from a good many of the apothecaries and medical men of Ireland, we have good reason to expect a generous welcome; for we know that the invitation was cordial, and we have heard that the preparations for our reception have been elaborate and, we may add, national. Ireland presents unrivalled attractions, especially for the tourist with but a short period to spend in holiday-making. The surroundings of Dublin are charming. There is the famed County Wicklow, and the noble bay. Beyond these neighbouring beauties there lie the lakes of Killarney in the south, and the Giant's Causeway in the north—either easily accessible from the capital. On the day after the meetings, the Irish committee invite their guests to join them in an excursion through the Devil's Glen to Glendalough, or the Seven Churches; a short selection from the rich beauties of the county of Wicklow. Trinity College, Phœnix Park, the Botanical Gardens, and a couple of cathedrals, offer temptations to those who seek for sweetness and light. To those with contrary tastes is offered an inspection of Messrs. Guinness's brewery. Mr. Wm. Hayes, the honorary secretary of the Irish Committee, whose address is 12 Grafton Street, Dublin, will kindly give information and engage lodgings. He presses intending visitors to communicate with him before the end of the current month. He concludes his pleasant invitation by promising those who come a "Ceade mille failte," to which it seems only polite to respond in the balance of our Celtic, "Erin go bragh."

TO THE PREJUDICE OF THE PURCHASER.

A SOMEWHAT astonishing opinion, seriously affecting the working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, was expressed lately by the Lord Chief Justice, in the course of an appeal case which came before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 26th of last month.

A publican had been prosecuted before the Derby magistrates on a charge of having sold as whiskey a liquid which contained 30 per cent. of added water. Two defences were set up. The first was that there was a notice exhibited in the house, declaring, "All spirits sold here are mixed," but not naming the proportion of added water. Evidence was given before the magistrates for the defence to prove that the custom was well known to the customers of the establishment, and though the man who purchased the whiskey swore he did not see the notice, neither he nor the inspector would swear that they were not well aware of it. On this ground the Derby magistrates had declined to convict, and on the same ground the Court of Queen's Bench (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor) upheld their decision.

But it was the second defence which raised the more novel point. It was claimed that the whiskey had not been purchased for the benefit of the inspector, but for analysis, and that therefore the purchaser was not prejudiced within the meaning of the Act. In his judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said that the case, having been decided in favour of the defendant on the other ground, it was not necessary to enter into the second question; but he had incidentally, in the course of the arguments, pronounced a very definite opinion thereon. The following appears in the *Times* report:—

> On the part of the appellant it was urged that it was always "to the prejudice of the purchaser" if he did not get the genuine article.
>
> The Lord Chief Justice, however, pointed out that as the inspector had purchased only for analysis and had consumed no part of it, he had not been prejudiced.
>
> It was urged that if that were so, sec. 13 of the Act was entirely nugatory, as it applied only to purchases by officers and others for analysis.

The Lord Chief Justice said he quite agreed in that view, and was disposed to think that the enactment was nugatory. It is of the essence of the offence that the purchaser should be prejudiced; and how is he "prejudiced" if he purchases only for analysis?

The opinion thus expressed is very clear and of great importance. The evidence on which prosecutions are based is almost invariably that of an inspector or officer who purchases "for analysis," and in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice this fact renders such evidence void. The case on which these remarks are founded (Sandes *v.* Small), we may add, is reported at length in the *Times* of June 27.

Since that date a Bill has been introduced into Parliament by Mr. Anderson, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Mr. P. A. Taylor, and Mr. Whitewell, which will remedy this defect in the Act of 1875. It provides "that it shall he no defence to" any prosecution under this section of the Act "that the purchaser having bought only for analysis was not prejudiced by such sale."

GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION.

The German Pharmaceutical Association (Apotheker-Verein) will assemble this year at Coblenz, on the Rhine, and will be in session from September 9 to 13. On this occasion an exhibition will be organised, embracing the various products, novelties, apparatus, and utensils employed in practical pharmacy chemistry, physics, botany, and hygiene. Secret remedies and all objects which have neither a scientific nor technical interest will be excluded.

The exhibition committee have made the following arrangements:—The exhibits are divided into six groups: 1. Pharmaceutical and chemical preparations; 2. Drugs; 3. Dietetic products; 4. Utensils; 5. Apparatus and machinery (only such as can be worked by hand-power); 6. Printed matter.

Applications for space must he made before August 1 to Herr Apotheker Fuchs, Coblenz, the secretary of the exhibition committee, and these should be made on a printed form, which will he supplied. A fee of six marks per square metre will be charged for space, and this must be paid in advance. Exhibitors will have themselves to arrange for the display of their goods, and must unpack, arrange, and re-pack during the time specified by the committee. The committee will not themselves undertake to act for anyone, hut they will, if desired, name a representative. A catalogue of the exhibits will be printed, of which 3,000 copies will be printed, and advertisements can be inserted in the same. The committee will provide little white tables of about 1 square metre in size for the exhibitors.

We have thought it probable that some English firms would like to take this opportunity of introducing their manufactures or inventions to the German trade, and we have therefore given an outline of the scheme. Mr. Fuchs informs us in reply to our inquiry that foreign exhibitors will be accepted on the same conditions as those of Germany; but it will be necessary that anyone intending to take advantage of the occasion should write to the secretary for a form of application.

REPORTERS IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

There seems to be better reason than we had anticipated for refusing to admit our reporter to the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council. If we may judge from the somewhat full report which has been published of the discussions which took place in the Council at the July meeting, discretion is hardly the prominent feature of some of the speakers around the mysterious table of Bloomshury Square. This seems to us to be a more cogent argument against our entrance than any that we find made use of in the debate. It is clear that the necessity of keeping out independent reporters cannot any longer be supposed to be so strikingly obvious in connection with business transactions, seeing that half the members of the Council do not recognise it. The natural Toryism of the old-fashioned pharmaceutical heart resists the proposal, as was to be expected, and it would be strange indeed if this respectable sentiment did not find advocates in Messrs. Sandford and Mackay. Mr. Sandford, as usual, went straight to the real point at issue when he stated his objection to the presence of a reporter over whom the Council could exercise no control. Mr. Hampson asked afterwards, Do you wish to control the reporters then? a question which some people might take for sarcasm. We are tolerably confident that Mr. Sandford would answer frankly, Yes. Mr. Mackay "could not conceive why the Editor of The Chemist and Druggist should be so extremely anxious to come there." Seeing that it is nine years since we made a previous application of the same kind, we can hardly admit that thi gentle taunt is well deserved. To such extent as our anxiety does reach, however, it is prompted by no other motive than a desire to do what little we can to promote the best interests British pharmacy. And now comes our amiable friend Mr. Betty. He knows us. He has explored the deeply dyed villany of our nature, and we are not going to deceive him. Su twaddle as we write may do for three-fourths of the chemi and druggists, but it will not do for him. We are not a power which openly meets and combats his arguments, but an institution which stabs in the dark. Apparently we share th character with Mr. Betty himself, for with a dangerous irony, which the Council had hetter see to, the official reporter immediately adds:—Mr. Betty proceeded to gives instances *which h. did not wish reported*, &c.

So far nothing serious had been urged against Mr. Hamps proposal, but it was reserved for the President of the Society to make an attack on this journal, which it was impossible f us to read without astonishment and indignation. Mr. Williams presumed that our plan would be to use the official report as our pabulum, and spice it according to our own fancy for our pages. This he intimated was how we treated the last annual meeting of the Society. The charge is so distinctly and obviously untrue that we cannot understand it. Our report of the annual meeting was published on the morning of May 1. The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, with the official report, was n published till some six hours later. How then did we manage to use the latter as "pabulum"? Our report was as true in spirit as the other, and the President's insinuation was therefore entirely unjust. In a note to ourselves Mr. Williams tells us he was referring to some editorial comments on the meeting which we published on June 15. It will be well if Mr. Williams will carefully read the excellent speech of Mr. Schacht, who, without any excess of affection in our favour, is able to perceive the absurdity of voting against our reporter for the sake of punishing us for unfavourable or even incorrect criticisms.

Last year Mr. Bottle expressed his willingness to admit the reporter of The Chemist and Druggist; and Mr. Hills suggested that the resolution then before the Council, which was to the effect that other reporters be invited, should be modified so as to read, "That the proceedings of the Council be more fully reported, and that the reporter of The Chemist and Druggist be invited to attend." Both these gentlemen seem to have altered their minds. Mr. Bottle "has no confidence in the editor of that journal," and Mr. Hills, perhaps more wisely, now gives a silent vote against us.

The question is one entirely for the Society. Our reporter could simply serve as a check on theirs, and we fail altogether to see what advantage we should gain by the arrangement. We have, however, indicated our willingness to render this service he Pharmaceutical Society if it should be desired, and we ht have expected from those who did not wish it a more cious style of declining our assistance.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.

. Richard C. Lepage, late of Calcutta, has collected in a ling pamphlet most of the notices of this remedy which have cared in the English language. Many of our readers know t it is procured from the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata*, Brown, a large tree bearing fragrant diœcious flowers and nd in the forests covering the flanks of the mountain range ch traverses the Malayan peninsula, and in India is named Himalayas. The tree grows in Sikkim, but not further west. as been compared to the great maple, otherwise called the amore, or Scotch plane.

he oil is prepared either by cold expression or by boiling. the ordinary temperature of our country it is a soft butter, h a slight odour, recalling that of geranium oil, but less asant, and a taste which we can only compare to that of the gusting insects sometimes found in raspberries. The oil nd in the Indian bazaars is adulterated almost invariably. pure oil is more expensive than many of those found in ian commerce.

he value of the seeds and their oil in leprosy and similar eases seems to have been long known to the native Fakeers. W. B. O'Shaughnessy first called the attention of Europeans ts properties in the *Bengal Dispensatory* (1844). In 1854 Dr. . Mouatt published a paper on it in the "Indian Annals of dical Science" (Calcutta). Since then it has been noticed in *Edinburgh Medical Journal* (1855), the *American Journal of lical Sciences* (1855); by Dr. E. J. Waring, in the *Pharmaceia of India* (1868); by Hanbury and Flückiger, in *Pharmaraphia* (1874); by Dr. M. C. Cooke, in the "Report on the ls and Oils in the India Museum or Produced in India" 76); by W. Dymock, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (1876); by Bentley and Trimen, in "Medicinal Plants" (1877). The arches of these authorities have fully established its racter as a powerful remedy. But the cases recorded are not ficient in number to allow us to decide positively on its cific properties. It has been used apparently with great cess in a bad case of leprosy, in a case of scrofulous, enlarged ulcerated glands, and in an old case of secondary syphilis. Hobson has seen two cases of leprosy certainly cured by it. fessor Richard Jones states that it is a specific in consumptive s. But, as he gives no cases, this opinion must be received h caution. It has also been used in other skin diseases, in umatism, scrofula, elephantiasis, and ichthyosis.

t is administered both internally and externally, the dose ng six to fifteen minims for an adult. An ointment containing per cent. of the oil, an emulsion containing 5 minims in a poonful, and "Perles" containing 4 minims each, have been pared by Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., who have become agents for a supply of the pure oil. They will also supply, application, the pamphlet by Mr. R. C. Lepage.

PATENT MEDICINE LICENCES.

reply to an inquiry we are informed by the Board of Inland enue that during the year ending March 31, 1877, there e 15,823 patent medicine licences issued by the department. s not within the power of the Board to inform us how many these licences were supplied to chemists and druggists, but it ld seem from the number that nearly half—at least a third f the total must have been taken by traders other than mists and druggists.

REVIEWS

AND

Literary Notes.

"The Antagonism of Therapeutic Agents, and What it Teaches," is the title of an essay by Dr. Milner Fothergill, which gained the Fothergillian gold medal of the Medical Society of London, of 1878. It has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

A reader sufficiently conversant with medical practice to appreciate it will find in this essay much to encourage hope in the ultimate development of a scientific method in the art of treating disease. The author has collated the investigations of various experimenters in regard to the antagonistic effects of certain powerful medicines, and a perusal of his treatise shows with singular force how great power has been gained by the intelligent physician who is able to apply the knowledge thus secured. The chief series of experiments noted are those of Professor Frazer, as to the antagonism of belladonna and calabar bean; of Professor Hughes Bennett, in regard to strychnia and chloral hydrate, calabar bean and chloral, morphia and belladonna, &c.; of Dr. Crichton Brown, in regard to picrotoxine (the active principle of cocculus indicus) and chloral; of the author himself, in regard to digitalis and aconite; and of Professor Sydney Ringer, as to the opposite effects of belladonna and jaborandi.

It has been established beyond all doubt by these series of experiments that animals can bear far more than a lethal dose of any of these poisons if a sufficient dose of the antagonist medicine has been previously administered, or is administered simultaneously or afterwards. The details of the experiments are very interesting, and are most important as marking the conditions under which the experiments thus recorded were successful.

One very obvious practical result gained from these experiments is the extension of our knowledge of the means to combat poisonous effects of these agents in the human body. We have in the essay some very remarkable records of cases of poisoning successfully treated by the methods here indicated—opium poisoning by belladonna, strychnine poisoning by chloral hydrate, and aconite poisoning by digitalis. But this is not the only, nor perhaps the chief, result to be gained. Dr. Fothergill shows that the skilled physician may now with greater safety employ remedies which would otherwise be dangerous, for, to some extent, he has learned how to guard against the dangers. Thus, for instance, the combination of belladonna with morphia has been found to check the sweats which are such a dangerous effect of the administration of the latter drug alone. The administration of ammonia, too, has been suggested along with chloroform in order to maintain the heart's action, and digitalis, from a corresponding reason, as an adjunct to colchicum or potash in the treatment of gout.

Dr. Fothergill discusses with great ability the distinct actions of these strong medicines on the action of the heart and on the respiratory system. His observations lead him to suggest some important medical ideas, such as the employment of strychnine in cases of extreme difficulty of breathing; but into these sections of his work we have not the space to enter. We have said sufficient to show that this is one of the best specimens of the truly scientific method which modern medical essays are more and more approaching.

A Work on "Flowers: Their Origin, Shapes, Perfumes, and Colours," by the accomplished editor of "Science Gossip," Mr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., F.G.S., is sure to be attractive in style, and brimfull of scientific gleanings. The chief aim of the book seems to be to show the results of modern botanical investigation in regard to the history, the purpose and the uses of flowers. The author dips into geological botany, trips lightly through chemical researches in connection with perfumes, is strong on entomology, and flutters now and then around the flickering flame of theology. The beautiful unity of design and interdependence which pervades Creation are brought out on nearly every page, but Mr. Taylor cannot help being gently sarcastic with those good people who assume that flowers were especially made for the delectation of man, and who cut very sharply the tough knot of poisonous herbs by assuming that they fell into that state at the time when the ground was cursed for Adam's sin. Mr. Taylor, of course, goes just as far the other way, and seems to claim that flowers were created especially for the insects; their benefit to man, as he assumes, was a secondary part of their real design; though he is good enough to admit that man may rightly obtain what benefit and consolation he can from them. We have so far yielded to modern scientific theory that we are willing to walk arm in arm with the monkey and the snail; but when the spokesmen of these brethren insist on precedence for their clients, we feel a remnant of our old human pride rise up in ourselves with a dangerous tendency to refuse any further concessions. On the title-page of this volume we read Wordsworth's pretty lines—

And 'tis my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.

We do not find that Mr. Taylor has worked out this idea in the course of his volume, though he might have discussed it in treating on the Old and New Philosophy of Flowers. In his remarkable work *Le Lendemain de la Mort*, Figuier, the famous French naturalist, declared that the formula of Linnæus, "Plants live; animals live and feel; man lives and feels and thinks," now needs rectification. He would read it, "Plants live and feel; animals and man live, feel, and think." We have not space here even to resume Figuier's very ingenious arguments, but we may remark that they are not so very weak. The quotation from Wordsworth has reminded us of the idea, and we are sorry Mr. Taylor has not discussed the subject.

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. have published in their World Library of Standard Books an excellent edition of De Quincey's "Essays," We have never yet fathomed the mysterious charm which has rendered "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater" so popular a work. We say popular, but perhaps it would be more correct to describe these confessions in the ordinary newspaper language as "among the classics of our literature;" which generally means that they are among that group which everybody ought to read and which scarcely anybody does read. Why the stomach-aches and rheumatism of this morbidly egotistic hypochondriac should be worth the attention of generations unborn when he suffered them is beyond our comprehension. His description of the effects of opium is as false as language can make it. This is how he describes his first dose:—"I took it; and in an hour—oh, heavens! what a revulsion! what an upheaving from its lowest depths of the inner spirit! what an apocalypse of the world within me! That my pains had vanished was now a trifle in my eyes; this negative effect was swallowed up in the immensity of those positive effects which had opened before me in the abyss of divine enjoyment thus suddenly revealed." It seems to us that if this book is to have anything like a wide circulation it would be well in the interests of youthful enthusiasts to print a foot note to this and similar absurdities conceived in Artemus Ward's famous formula, "This is a goak." Some other of De Quincey's essays are much better than this one, and readers with an amplitude of time at their disposal may make acquaintance with the best of these through the collection now before us. A course of *Daily Telegraph* leading articles would be, however, a valuable preparatory training to those proposing to enter on the study.

"A Short Cut to the Tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia." By Henry Judd. A mnemonic, showing how an accurate knowledge of the proportion, preparation, time, dose, &c., of the sixty-eight tinctures may be easily and permanently remembered in two hours. London: Printed for the Author. Price One Shilling. We can add nothing to the title; the mnemonic for tint. cinchonæ co. is a sample of the treatment the tinctures undergo:—

Six ingredients, you must know,
Make the tinct. cinchonæ co.;
Serpentary, bark, and peel,
Spirit, saffron, cochineal.

"All rights are reserved," so that we must "quote no more."

Bentley and Trimens "Medicinal Plants," Parts 32 and 33, maintain the uniform excellence of the work. The plants which produce Pernambuco jaborandi, tragacanth, copaiba, tapioca, the butternut, white oak, quercitron, ginger, sea island cotton, seville orange, citron, wild black cherry, colocynth, ammoniacum, and marsh rosmary, are figured here. Under *Dorema ammoniacum* we are told, on the authority of Dymock, that the root is imported in large quantities into Bombay from Persia under the name of *boi*, and is used in the Parsee fire temples as incense. Some years ago the roots, cut up and impregnated with musk, were exported to Europe as Bombay sumbul, and are believed to have been the Indian sumbul of Pereira. When sound the root can be distinguished from true sumbul by its resinous fracture, when old and worm-eaten the distinction is less easy. It is suggested that the spurious sumbul which has recently appeared in commerce is from the same source. The plant figured as the source of copaiba *Copaifera Lansdorffii*, usually, but incorrectly, spelt Langsdorffii. *Copaifera officinalis*, originally believed to be the source of the drug, does not grow in Brazil, and *C. multijuga* Hayne, given in the Pharmacopœia as the source, is only a doubtful member of the genus. The authentic specimen consists only of leaves which Professor Baillon is inclined to refer to Dialium.

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Cotton, from Seed to Loom. By W. B. Dana. 8vo. Herbert, 5 Austinfriars, London	12
Antagonism of Therapeutic Agents, and What it Teaches. The Essay to which was awarded the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London for 1878. By J. M. Fothergill. Post 8vo., pp. 158. Macmillan	6
Botanical Note Book, or Practical Guide to a Knowledge of Botany. E. M. Holmes. 8vo., pp. 164. Christy	3
Publicity: an Essay on Advertising. By an Adept of 35 years' experience, Ex-Sheriff, M.P., Exhibition Medallist, &c. Illustrated. 8vo., pp. 423. G. S. Brown	6
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Atlas of Skin Diseases. By Balmanno Squire. Part I. 8vo, pp. 89. Churchill	10,6

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Aural Surgery. A Practical Treatise. By H. M. Jones. 12mo. (Philadelphia.) London	7 6

ora of North America, A New. Part I., describing all North American Plants of the Gamopetalous or Monopetalous Division, after Compositæ. By Asa Gray. Imp. 8vo. (New York.) London 30/0

ysics of the Infectious Diseases; comprehending a Discussion of certain Physical Phenomena in connection with Acute Infectious Diseases. By C. A. Logan. 12mo. (New York.) London .. 7/6

sions: a Study of False Sight (Pseudopia). By E. H. Clarke. With a Biographical Sketch by O. W. Holmes. 16mo. (Boston.) London 10/6

GERMAN NEW BOOKS.

Steuerungen der Dampfmaschinen. Von C. Blaha. 8. 7m. Springer, Berlin.

rmarsch & Heeren's technisches Wörterbuch. 3. Aufl., ergänzt und bearbeitet von Kick und Gintl. 27. Lfg. 8. 2m. Verlag der Bohemia, Prag.

spratt's theoretische, praktische und analytische Chemie in Anwendung auf Künste und Gewerbe. Frei bearb. von B. Kerl u. F. Stohmann. 3. Auflage. 6. Bd. 19. und 20. Lfg. 8. 1m. 20p. Schwetschke und Sohn, Braunschweig.

hmens Glasindustrie und Glashandel. Von C. Schebek. Quellen zu ihrer Geschichte. In Comm. Geb. 15m. Kosmack u. Neugebauer, Prag.

omgewicht der Elemente. Von R. von Wagner. 3. Aufl. 1m. Stahel's Buchh., Würzburg.

allgemeinen chemischen Formeln, ihre Entwickelung und Anwendung zur Ableitung chemischer Verbindungen. Von Dr. C. Willgerodt, Docent der Chemie an der Universität Freiburg i.B. Heidelberg, Carl Winter. 1878.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

Chemists and the Medical Bill.—It ought not to escape attention of those who are occupying themselves with the ails of the Medical Acts Amendment Bills (says the *British dical Journal*), that the chemists and druggists are bestirring mselves very actively, although quietly, to "defend the erests of chemists in prescribing," and to procure the repeal the securities afforded by the Apothecaries' Act against the imited generalisation of unqualified practice by pharmaceutical mists.

⁂

The *Medical Examiner* has started a department similar to scandal sections of the society journals, written in the first son singular, and aiming to provide spicy personalities. The *aminer's* attempt is a failure; the writer is evidently new to work. If we are to have such development in medical rature we should like some better wit than a reference to r. Macnamara's splendid white waistcoat" at the Medical ncil, and some better French than the "*au discrétion*" which urs in the previous paragraph.

⁂

Dr. R. S. Carpenter, the active secretary of the East London dical Defence Association, was charged at the Thames Police rt, on July 3, with having assaulted Dr. W. H. Whitton, of Commercial Road, E., and secondly with having made use abusive language, whereby a breach of the peace might have n occasioned. It was stated in support of the charge that Carpenter had, in presence of three of Dr. Whitton's ents, called the latter a big Irish impostor, said he was not perly qualified, and pushed him in the chest. The origin of squabble did not transpire, as on the advice of the magise, Mr. Lushington, the quarrel was arranged, Dr. Carpenter ertaking not to go near Dr. Whitten's premises, or to interwith him in any way. The magistrate said he had seen Dr. penter occasionally when he had been prosecuting cases at court, and he should take him to be a gentleman of rather table temperament.

⁂

he Telephone for Deaf People.—Mr. Balmanno Squire, he *British Medical Journal*, suggests the possibility of pting the telephone in a miniature form to the use of people. He says that he has already constructed a very ll telephone which he can fit in his ear, and the wires of ch are almost imperceptible. Deaf people dislike to use the derous ear trumpets to which they are now condemned, and Mr. Squire thinks that if a receiving apparatus could be constructed of such sensitiveness that it could be held on the lap or carried in the hand of the patient, this might be connected with the almost invisible telephone fixed in the auditory meatus. It appears to us that Mr. Squire has left the largest half of his suggestion unaccomplished; but if this should meet the eyes of Professor Edison, who has already, it is said, invented about two hundred novelties, including the phonograph, there is not much doubt he will overcome the difficulties if he can spare an evening to the consideration of the subject.

⁂

Dr. George Harley, F.R.S., has the courage of his opinions. He is an advocate of reformed spelling, and consequently he spells spell spel. In his private correspondence as well as in his publications he avoids all superfluous consonants, and "in order," he says, "to prevent people marveling at what, at first glance, might apear strange speling, I have had printed in neat leters, in the uper left-hand corner of my note paper—

Reformed Speling!
No duplicated consonants
except in Personal Names."

Dr. Harley calculates that "to the proprictor of the *Times* by the abolition of redundant consonants would be effected a pecuniary saving, in the form of space, time, and material, of from eight to ten thousand pounds per anum!! Some reader may perhaps smile, and exclaim, 'This cannot be.' Nevertheles, by calculation he wil find it to be a fact. Perhaps he wil feel stil more astonished were I to calculate for him the anual amount of time and labor he needlesly throws away in his own private corespondence. For his quiet meditation I may inform him that, by a critical calculation based upon the Post-ofice statistics, I have ascertained that the coresponding part of the British public, in leters of corespondence alone, not including post-cards or circulars—only leters—in the year 1875, wrote and sent through the Post-ofice over twenty thousand milions (!) of superfluous duplicated consonants."

Foreign Items.

John F. Henry Curran & Co. are reported to have resume business at their former location, 8 College Place, New York.

Owing to deficient rainfall the best authorities estimate that the opium yield of Malwa will not exceed one-half of an average season's harvest.

Sulphur has been discovered in immense quantities at Chillan, Chili. The quality is so fine that it only needs grinding and sifting to be fit for market.

The Government of India has decided to sell 60,000 chests of Bengal and Benares opium during 1879, which is 6,000 chests more than the quantity notified for sale during the current year.

During the month of March 23,001,811 pounds of nitrate of soda were exported for private account from the ports of Iquique, Pisagua, Mejillones, and Molle. During the same period the Government exported 15,170,387 pounds for Europe, and 7,188,337 pounds for the United States.

A Georgia chemist is reported to have discovered a method of making pure brimstone direct from the iron pyrites, which is found in such inexhaustible quantities in the northern part of that State. The brimstone can be produced in fine quality at about one-third the cost of that which we now get from Sicily.

A Government engineer is now examining the different routes in the province of Carabaya, one of the richest, though most inaccessible parts of Peru. It contains immense alluvial gold deposits, which were profitably worked by the Spaniards until 1767, when the Indians drove them out. This district was celebrated in early times for the Calisaya bark brought from there.

Lucifer matches are beginning to find a good market in China, those imported being the safety kind, and of Swedish make. Their qualities of cheapness, portability, and convenience are fully appreciated by the Chinese, and they obtain a large sale at the Treaty ports and the more considerable towns in the interior. Their importation into Formosa is of recent date, but there is every reason to expect that the consumption will increase yearly.—*North China Herald.*

Correspondence

METHYLATED CHLOROFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Dear Sir,—Messrs. Dunn & Co., in a letter published in your June issue, state that, "As to commercial samples of 'pure' and 'methylated' chloroform, however, we would undertake to discriminate easily and certainly between them."

In the last sentence of their letter they state, "We merely assert our ability to discriminate between the 'pure' and 'methylated' article by a simple test."

Without entering on the merits of the test, which is to one accustomed to chloroform impurities a most extravagant one, we venture to challenge Messrs. Dunn & Co.'s ability to do what they assert. We have frequently met with persons who asserted that they could tell "alcoholic" from "methylated" chloroform, but, on putting them to the test, not one of them was able to do so. We shall, therefore, seeing that Messrs. Dunn & Co. have thrown down the gauntlet, have much pleasure in sending them samples of our *commercial chloroforms* for their examination whenever they advise us to do so, provided they consent to their conclusions as to the origin of the samples being published in your next issue, together with our statement of the actual source from which each sample was obtained.

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, June 26. J. F. Macfarlan & Co.

[Messrs. Dunn & Co. can hardly decline this friendly challenge; the result will establish a fact of much interest, both medically and pharmaceutically.—Ed. C. & D.]

THE SELBY FLOUR CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Sir,—In The Chemist and Druggist for June, 1878, there appeared an article on "Analysm," containing some statements respecting me which I shall feel obliged if you will allow me space to correct.

The article in question makes repeated reference to a letter of mine which appeared in the *Analyst* for June, 1878, in which letter I distinctly stated that my condemnation of a sample of flour from Selby was based *not merely* on the excessive proportion of alumina present, but *also* on the solubility of the alumina in acid, on the reaction yielded by logwood, the proportion of ash, the absence of iron, &c.

This, I mentioned in my letter, was stated by me in the witness-box, and the reports of the case in the public press also make mention of the fact.

Yet, having evidently perused my letter, the writer of the article on "Analysm" says that the detection of a certain proportion of alumina "was sufficient" for me, and that I "at once concluded that alum had been mixed with the flour." This statement, made with evident knowledge of the truth of the case, can only be characterised by a word of three letters, to use which would be unparliamentary.

The statement of the writer that I relied merely on the alumina being palpably false, the part of the article referring to the results formerly obtained by Letheby and Reynolds is beside the question, and requires no reply from me further than to point out that the charge of "maliciously concealing his knowledge," made by the writer of the article, is clearly and directly applicable to himself.

For the rest, I may say that it is, or ought to be, known that I have absolutely no control over the nature of the articles submitted to me for analysis in the West Riding, and therefore there is no excuse for the statement that "there is scarcely any business which I have not taken in hand with a view of reforming."

The assertion that I "pride myself on the number of convictions I can manage to secure" is also directly and unmistakably false, and the writer of the article knew it.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my conviction that articles such as that on "Analysm" are calculated to bring the papers which publish them into disrepute, and to deter public analysts from conscientiously doing their duty, thus directly tending to increase the practice of adulteration.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Alfred H. Allen.

[We are bound to admit that our statement that the detection of the alumina "was sufficient" for Mr. Allen to conclude that the flour had been adulterated with alum was not accurate; and we cannot but regret that such an expression should have been employed. It was not our intention to impute malice to Mr. Allen, and we do not think our article will bear that construction.—Ed. C. & D.]

ADMISSION OF REPORTERS AT THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Dear Sir,—I carefully read this morning in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a report of the discussion by the Council on the admission of a reporter from The Chemist and Druggist to attend the usual monthly meetings, and I observe the motion was lost by the chairman's casting vote. Sir, it seems to me to be nothing less than a monstrous absurdity, to think that a public representative body should have acted with such unwarrantable discourtesy as to reject the admission of your reporter, and practically to ignore your service to the trade; and, as Mr. Woolley pointed out, it is all the more palpable, seeing that The Chemist and Druggist is strictly a trade journal, and is confined solely to the interests and well-being of chemists.

Is it that the Council transacts business of such a private character that it is too private to be made public, relating more to private speculations than to trade interests generally? If this be so, the sooner such gentlemen cease to be our representatives the better; we want no secrecy in connection with the Council meetings; let us have men whose wish it is to do *all things* "above board," and then we know what to say and think of their words and deeds; we want men who shall look after the practical interests of our trade, who shall not be spending too much time about the examinations, &c., at the expense of due consideration to the present existing evils of the trade, which are both great and numerous, and which are sufficient to tax the ability of the Pharmaceutical Council.

I have looked in vain for any tangible reason why your reporter should not be present; such like business is too conservative for to-day; it might have answered well enough thirty years ago, when chemists, as compared with to-day, were in a somnolent condition, caring little or nothing about their brother chemists.

Our hearty thanks are due to those gentlemen who supported Mr. Hampson's motion, and we must not rest satisfied until we have sent such men to the Council as shall accede to this most desirable request.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

"Lancashire."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Dear Sir,—The following is a copy of a letter to the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*:—

"Always having taken a lively interest in the reports of meetings of the Council, I cannot refrain from writing to congratulate you on the full report you have given of the last meeting, which appears free from the control or cooking of anyone. Thus I trust you will be allowed to continue to report; by which means I hope to see a lively, manly, and wholesome interest taken in all that concerns the well-being of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the trade.

"Though I take a broader view than Mr. Hampson on the admittance of reporters, I regret his motion was lost, and was surprised to find a former mover of a similar resolution of some six years ago playing at 'Jim Crow,' and voting against the child of his own brain.

"Angry feeling also seems to have warped the judgments of members in this vote, and led them to vote on personal grounds rather than on broad principles. And, perhaps to influence e vote, an attack was made on the editor of The Chemist D Druggist, a journal which has been conducted in a way nich has commended itself to a very large portion of the ade, and rests solely on its own merits for support.

"Allusion was also made to the report of The Chemist and ruggist on the annual meeting of the Society. I venture to y that though the strictures in that journal were severe, they re within the bounds of fair, impartial, and independent iticism.

"I feel every one must regret to see a jealous and angry eling manifested against the 'Birmingham Association,' nich I cannot account for except that the Dog-days have me upon us rather suddenly, and rendered us rather snappish.

"The Council should not forget that to the Association, the ade owe it, that they obtained a satisfactory hearing with the uke of Richmond on the 'Medical Act Amendment Bill,' hich hearing, it appears, was not granted to the Council of e Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, therefore I think e Council should be grateful to the Trade Association for ing what they for some reason could not do.

"If the Council would keep in view that they are at Bloomsry Square to protect the rights of the trade at large, whatever ose rights are, and to elevate it by education, and to these jects give their best efforts, instead of by personal quibbling, en action is demanded, they would gain the respect and best anks of every member of the Society."

I am, yours truly,
60 St. George's Road, S.W. W. W. Urwick.

IS COPPER A POISON?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

Dear Sir.—At the conference meeting last year there was me amount of discussion, and on other occasions a good deal s been written on the above subject,—any circumstance, erefore, which tends to throw light on it must be of interest. me time since a number of oysters sent from Oran to Orleans re observed to possess a marked green coloration, the taste s peculiar, tart, and somewhat bitter; on being placed for ne time in contact with a polished iron surface a thin layer metallic copper was deposited. M. Ballaud ascertained by ctrolysis the amount of copper present, and found it to average ree milligrammes in each oyster without the shell. Many rsons partook of these oysters without any injurious effects. ese facts have been published, and, although they do not *prove* at copper is non-poisonous, they certainly support the statents which have been made to the effect that it might be taken small quantities with food and otherwise, without being judicial to health, and that much of the sensation on discovery of minute traces in articles of food which ve been prepared in copper vessels is quite unnecessary. course the addition of copper to food merely for improving colour of the same, must be kept in check, and I do not ite with a view of defending such practice. The readers of s journal are often consulted by their customers on all kinds subjects, and the record of such facts as the above enables us form correct opinions and to advise accordingly.

Faithfully yours,
Liverpool, July, 1877. Charles Symes.

GLASS HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

ir,—The *British Medical Journal* of June 1 congratulates Medical Defence Association "on account of its having" licated "the law and maintained the interests and rights of r own profession and of the *public at large*." I know a n where there is an infirmary at which the dispensing is e by an unqualified dispenser and the *porter* of the hospital. urgeon in the same town employs an unqualified dispenser; her surgeon allows his coachman to dispense some of his icine. In another town I know two doctors who employ e youths as dispensers.

should like to know if in each of these cases the *interests rights* of the public at large are considered.

One Who Prescribes Over the Counter.

The Poison Cupboard.

Antidote to Carbolic Acid.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung für Russland* says that on the recommendation of Professor Banmann, Dr. Sanftleben has used sulphuric acid in several cases of poisoning by carbolic acid with the best success, the phenol combining with the acid to form phenyl-sulphuric acid, which is not poisonous. He administered it in a mixture composed of diluted sulphuric acid 10·0, mucilage of gum 200·0, and simple syrup 30·0 grammes, in doses of a tablespoonful every hour.

Death from Taking Lotion.—The Rev. Walter Trevelyan Bullock, a retired clergyman and justice of the peace for Essex, of Faulkbourne Hall, Witham, died on June 17, from the effect of a dose of lotion administered by himself in mistake for medicine. He was superintending some packing and other preparations for a visit to London, when he felt fatigued and unwell, and went to a cupboard where he had medicines, intending to take a dose to revive himself. In the cupboard, standing beside his medicine bottle, was a bottle containing a poisonous lotion with the label turned towards the wall, and unfortunately he mistook the bottle for his medicine, and swallowed a dose before finding out his mistake. He died before medical aid could arrive. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Homœopathic Cure for the Opium Habit.—Dr. J. H. Haynes, M.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has published his method of cure in the *American Homœopathist*, in an article reprinted in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*. The case, given in details, is of a woman who had taken morphia for fifteen years, during the last five of which her daily dose had been two grains. Her treatment was as follows: Morphine was strictly forbidden. *Ipecac* tincture, 30 m., was mixed with one half-glass of water, and a teaspoonful was ordered to be taken every hour, or less frequently if it should nauseate. Three days after the commencement of the treatment the patient would hardly take morphia, even if allowed, and since that time, now five years ago, the desire for it has never once returned. Dr. Haynes says that he has treated forty cases in the same way, giving 1·5 for each grain of morphine, or its equivalent of opium in the daily dose. In two cases only has he failed, in both of which his patients continued to take the drug secretly while under treatment.

BANKRUPTCIES AND LIQUIDATIONS.

W. J. Coleman, Manufacturing Chemist, 20 Budge Row, E.C.

The adjudication in this case was made upon the petition of Mr. H. B. Condy, manufacturing chemist, Battersea, and two meetings of creditors had been held, but, owing to the absence of a quorum, a trustee could not be appointed. The matter was accordingly reported to the Court under Section 84, and the report came before Mr. Registrar Brougham for consideration on June 20. Mr. Aldridge, the official solicitor, said he was informed that the petitioning creditor did not wish the proceedings to be continued, and his Honour accordingly made an order annulling the bankruptcy.

J. & J. C. Kerney, Chemical Manufacturers, Essex Works, Stratford.

The bankrupts, John and James Colman Kerney, carrying on business in copartnership as above, under the firm of Kerney & Co., were adjudicated on June 15, upon the petition of Mr. P. C. Smith, of 7 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, engineer, and the first meeting under the bankruptcy took place on the 3rd inst., before Mr. Registrar Pepys. The statutory accounts were not furnished, and, in the absence of a quorum of creditors, a trustee could not be appointed. The meeting was accordingly adjourned to the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

J. & W. Lomas, Chemical Merchants, 4 Cullum Street, E.C.

This case has been previously reported in the Chemist and Druggist. The debtors, trading in co-partnership under the firm of Lomas Bros., had petitioned for the liquidation of their affairs, and at the meeting of creditors held on May 29 a statement of the joint affairs was presented, disclosing debts and liabilities to the amount of 12,128*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*., against assets 2,554*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*., comprising stock, book debts, and other items. The separate liabilities of John Lomas were returned at 20,410*l*. 17*s*. 8*d*., and assets 1,128*l*.; while Wm. Lomas owed on his separate account 6,517*l*., returning his assets at 95*l*. The receiver, in reporting upon the case, stated that John Lomas commenced business at the close of 1876 with a view to join his brother in partnership, but Wm. Lomas could not join until June 1877. John Lomas commenced with a capital of 2,000*l*., which was increased from time to time. Of late years trade had been seriously depressed, and had prevented the Cullum Street business making up the heavy losses incurred by various contracts entered into from time to time in the Northfleet business. The contracts for soda ash were entered into with a view to the erection of works at Northfleet for the manufacture of soda crystals from soda ash, but ultimately the works were abandoned. In conclusion, the receiver adverted to the difficulty of middle men in the position of the debtors negotiating contracts with customers. At the meeting it was resolved that both the joint and separate estates should be liquidated by arrangement; Mr. Browne, accountant, 25 Old Jewry, being appointed trustee, to act with committees of inspection; and the debtors' discharge was granted from their joint and several liabilities. The case was brought before Mr. Registrar Spring Rice on June 17, and upon the application of Messrs. Nash & Field, His Honour ordered the resolutions of the creditors to be registered.

Trade Notes.

CANARADYNE is a happily named specific for canaries' diseases, prepared by Mr. F. Tibbs, of the Chalk Farm Road, and recommended by many bird fanciers.

⁂

AMONG our advertisements will be found one hundred formulæ of pills manufactured by Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale & Co., of York and supplied by them to the trade. We have some samples of their pills before us, which are of a good shape, perfectly coated with a pearly facing, and quite tasteless.

⁂

THE BUSINESS of chemist and druggist and aërated water manufacturer, conducted successfully for many years by the late Mr. John Sterricker, of Great Driffield, has recently been purchased by Mr. James Asher, of Loughborough. The valuation was conducted on behalf of the executors by Mr. Allison, of Hull, and for the buyer by Mr. Brett, of the Midland Counties Transfer Agency, Leicester.

⁂

VIN DE BAUDON is an extremely popular French preparation, which is a combination of the phosphates in a vinous menstruum. It has a Moselle flavour, and is very agreeable. In this country it has been recommended by Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. Thorowgood, and other eminent physicians. It is sold through most of the wholesale houses, and by Messrs. Pagny, Wallace & Co., of Finsbury Pavement, the English representatives of M. Baudon.

⁂

OZOKERINE.—Hardly a month passes but a hydrocarbon, derived from a mineral source, is applied to some new purpose. We find them introduced in new forms as illuminating agents; they are praised as universal solvents. By their aid ice is made, and other things are cooled; they are used to protect organic matter from decay; but our materia medica is but rarely enriched by them. All mineral hydrocarbons are distinguished by what in living beings would be called their reluctance to change; they refuse to be acted upon or to act on all ordinary chemical and other substances. They also protect changeable substances from the causes which induce change. Ozokerine is one of these bodies, intended for use as a simple dressing and a basis for ointments. It is a translucent, pale yellow butter. Our olfactory organs could detect no smell even when it was warmed. None but a most fastidious palate can detect any taste. At the temperature of the body it assumes the consistence most suitable for frictions. It can be mixed with glycerine and fats in all proportions. It is superior to lard and other animal and vegetable fats, in that, however long its preparations may be kept, they will not turn rancid. It is prepared by Messrs. Field & Co., but Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., are the London agents for it.

⁂

MESSRS. BUTCHER & Co, of Blackheath, have produced, at a very moderate price, a handsome bust of Hahnemann, in Parian marble, well suited for a niche in an establishment where homœopathic medicines are sold, and probably saleable to enthusiastic admirers. Full particulars of this and larger busts are given in Messrs. Butcher's wholesale illustrated price-list, which is very complete in respect to all varieties of a homœopathic stock.

⁂

MR. WILLIAM HAY, of Hull, who was, we believe, the first to introduce a soluble essence of ginger, that is to say, an essence that will mix with water without any resinous precipitate, and will therefore make ginger-beer without any cloudiness, has considerably improved his earlier process, and, in point of aroma as well as appearance, has now produced a most perfect article. This we find from a sample recently received. The use of this essence makes a ginger-beer quite different from that usually drunk.

⁂

DR. NICHOLS, who has made a special study of dietetics, and who claims to have explained to an incredulous world "how to live on sixpence a day," has prepared a "Food of Health," from which many excellent, wholesome, and nourishing dishes may be produced. This is sold in pound packets to retail at 8*d*., and is supplied wholesale by Messrs. Franks & Co., of 14 Little Tower Street. A very agreeable sanitary soap, "guaranteed to be perfectly free from animal matter," is also supplied by th same firm from Dr. Nichols's formula.

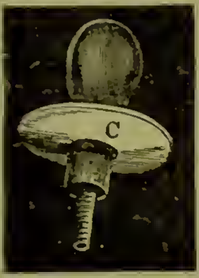
⁂

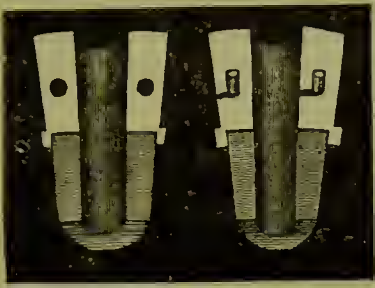
WE NOTE the establishment in London of a branch of the well-known Philadelphia firm of manufacturing pharmaceutists, Messrs. John Wyeth and Brother. The London house is carried on under the style of S. M. Burroughs & Co., in Great Russell Street, W.C. The object of establishing a business in London is to introduce to the medical and pharmaceutical profession of Great Britain and Europe generally, some specialties for which Messrs. Wyeth and Brother have secured a high reputation in the United States. Among these productions is a very superior preparation of dialysed iron, of which Messrs. Wyeth are perhaps the largest makers in the world. Their product is a very excellent one, and they send it out in an attractive style, a case enclosing a bottle and a dropping tube, so that it can be taken without any mess. Pepsine, saccharated and concentrated, are also among the preparations for which the firm are noted. Paper lint is a novelty made by the same firm. It is made from new cotton fibre treated with alkali to remove all oil and resin, and the result is an article closer in texture and much more absorbent than the usual material. For many surgical purposes this will, no doubt, be found superior. Compressed powders or pills are likewise a speciality of Messrs. Wyeth's. They make sodium and potassium bicarbonate, chlorate of potash, muriate of ammonia, pepsine, and other medicines, in the convenient form first introduced, we believe, by Mr. Brockedon. Those so-called tablets are, we understand, just simply the dry powders themselves compressed, without the addition of gum, sugar, or any other excipient. Samples of these various specialties are supplied by Messrs. Burroughs to medical men through the agency of chemists who will undertake the distribution.

Mochara or Café de Santé.—The Mochara Coffee Company have introduced a product intended to be used with coffee as an economical, wholesome, and improving adjunct. It is simply a preparation of roasted figs, and its effect on coffee, if not used too extravagantly, certainly seems advantageous. It improves the colour and softens the flavour. It should be also advantageous in a hygienic sense.

⁂

Improvements in Feeding Bottles.—In Kelly's patent feeding bottles, particulars of which will be found among our advertisements, there are one or two improvements which are quite worth noting. In the first place, the stopper or cork is made to divide when desired, so that the tube can be withdrawn for cleaning. This obviates the inconvenience of cleaning the tube while a heavy stopper is dangling to it. A small rubber band holds the stopper together. The second advantage is that the teat unscrews from the tube, and thus it is not necessary to pull the teat off and then force it on again, generally tearing the tube in the process. No extra charge is made for these improvements. The bottles are sold at the usual styles to retail at 6*d*. and 1*s*.





⁂

Messrs. Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have sent a representative to England to work their business and introduce their specialities to the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the United Kingdom. Sugar-coated pills, very beautifully turned out, are the leading products which Messrs. Warner offer. Phosphorus pills, with various proportions of the element, and phosphorus pills combined with other medicines, are especially worthy of notice on account of the perfect manner in which the phosphorus is protected from oxidation. We also note the iodide of iron pills of this firm, which have an outside coating of starch, so that any free iodine would be at once indicated. Parvules are tiny pills, also sugar coated, and contain exact doses of strong medicines, podophyllin, &c. Dialysed iron is also supplied by this firm, and another of their specialities is ingluvin, prepared from the gizzard of the chicken, and claimed to be superior to pepsine. The depot for these manufactures is lodged with Messrs. Newbery & Sons, 37 Newgate Street, and Mr. Muir is representing the firm in Great Britain.

PATENTS

[The following list has been compiled expressly for The Chemist and Druggist by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, successor to L. de Fontainemorean & Co., 4 South Street, Finsbury, London; and at Paris and Brussels.]

Applications for Letters Patent:—

Aërated Liquids.—No. 2153.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from J. D. Carzaubon, of Paris. Improvements in the manufacture and bottling of effervescing wines and aërated liquids, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein. Dated June 20, 1878.

Bandages.—No. 2670.—H. Conradi.—A communication from H. T. Baeschlin, Director of the International Bandage Material Manufacture, of Schaffhausen, Germany. An improved apparatus for antiseptic bandages or ligatures. Dated July 4, 1878.

Bleaching Liquids.—No. 2349.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from T. S. de Dienheim-Brochocki, of Paris. Improvements in the manufacture of liquids for decolorising and bleaching. Dated June 12, 1878.

Carboys.—No. 2392.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from H. Cnan, of Paris. Improvements in carboys. Dated June 15, 1878.

Caustic Lime.—No. 2516.—W. Mead.—A communication from A. W. Wilkinson, of New York, United States. An improved process for converting into caustic lime, spent lime which has been used in the purification of illuminating gas. Dated June 24, 1878.

Compounding Machine.—No. 2263.—C. B. Child and E. Giles, both of 22 Beer Lane, London, merchants. A machine for compounding gelatinous and saccharine substances. Dated June 6, 1878.

Dental Device.—No. 2550.—T. Reide.—A communication from A. P. Merrill, of New York, United States. A new or improved device for removing food and secretions from between the teeth. Dated June 25, 1878.

Explosive Compound.—No. 2517.—F. Wirth.—A communication from the Dynamite Manufacturing Company, of Hamburg, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of explosive compounds. Dated June 24, 1878.

Feeding Bottles.—No. 2237.—N. Kelly, of Bolingbroke Villa, Hornsey Rise, London. Improvements in feeding bottles. Dated June 4, 1878.

Indigo.—No. 2574.—W. Marriott, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemist. Improvements in the method of preparing and treating indigo for dyeing and printing purposes. Dated June 26 1878.

Opening Bottles.—No. 2364.—H. B. Fox and W. H. Smith, both of 3 York Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, engineers. An improved appliance to prevent accidents in opening bottles. Dated June 14 1878.

Opening Bottles.—No. 2434.—M. Kosminski, of Aldermanbury, London, manufacturer. Improvements in apparatus to facilitate the withdrawal of corks from bottles and other vessels. Dated June 19 1878.

Pigment Compounds.—No. 2631.—O. Sarony, of Scarborough, Yorkshire, and J. R. Johnson, of Red Lion Square, London. Improvements in the manufacture of pigment compound, to be used in the preparation of carbon tissue. Dated July 1, 1878.

Purifying Gas.—No. 2662.—H. Kenyon, of Bank Hey, Warrington, Lancashire. Improvements in purifying gas, and in the manufacture of ammoniacal salts. Dated July 3, 1878.

Pyroxyline, &c.—No. 2519.—F. Wirth.—A communication from the Dynamite Manufacturing Company, of Hamburg, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of pyroxyline and other nitrocellulose. Dated June 24, 1878.

Respirators.—No. 2651.—J. Elton, of Manor Street, York Road, Lambeth, London. Improvements in respirators. Dated July 3, 1878.

Soap, &c.—No. 2486.—H. B. Gross, of Liverpool. Improvements in soap or soap compounds. Dated June 22, 1878.

Soda.—No. 2449.—H. Unger, of Leipsic, Saxony. Improvements in the manufacture of soda by means of ammonia and carbonic acid, and in apparatus applied therefor. Dated June 19, 1878.

Stoppers.—No. 2481.—W. E. Gedge.—A communicatian from Messrs. Berthoud & Co., of St. Ouen, France, manufacturers. An improved method of hermetically closing bottles, jars, and other vessels, made of glass or any vitrified material, suitably for the preservation of food, and improved machinery or apparatus in connection therewith. Dated June 21, 1878.

Sulphuric Acid, &c.—No. 2376.—J. Hammond, of Lewes, Sussex, gas engineer. An improved method of, and apparatus for, the complete purification of coal gas by concentrated liquid ammonia and the recovery of sulphur and ammonia, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and sulphate of ammonia. Dated June 14, 1878.

Sulphuric Acid.—No. 2571.—H. G. B. Roher.—A communication from J. A. W. Walters, Dr. Phil., of Kalk, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of anhydrous sulphuric acid. Dated June 26, 1878.

Treating Sewage.—No. 2644.—G. V. Alsing, of Bradford, Yorkshire, civil engineer. Improvements in the treatment of sewage and other polluted waters and their deposits, and in apparatus employed therein. Dated July 2, 1878.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

Aërated Liquids, &c.—No. 4736.—D. Johnson, of Wrexham, Denbighshire, manufacturing and analytical chemist. Improvements in the manufacture of aërated and other beverages for restorative and medicinal purposes. Dated December 13, 1877.

Colouring Matters.—No. 113.—H. Knight, of Ryde, Hampshire. A new or improved manufacture of paints or colouring matters Dated January 9, 1878.

Enemas.—No. 1474.—J. G. Ingram, of the London Indiarubber Works, Felstead Street, Hackney Wick, London. Improvements in the manufacture of enemas, syringes, and other similar articles of indiarubber. Dated April 12, 1878.

Filter.—No. 363.—A. M. Clark.—A communication from R. S. Jennings and N. G. Kelogg, both of New York, United States. Improvements in and connected with apparatus for filtering water. Dated January 28, 1878.

Infusions or Extracts.—No. 261.—R. W. Etzensberger, of Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, London. Improvements in apparatus for making infusions or extracts from substances by steam pressure. Dated January 21, 1878.

Lubricators.—No. 4804.—J. Hardinge, of Sittingbourne, Kent, oil and chemical manufacturer. Improvements in lubricators. Dated December 17, 1877.

Medicated Animals' Food.—No. 4921.—P. W. Barr, of Liverpool. Improvements in medicated and other food for dogs and other animals. Dated December 28, 1877.

Opium.—No. 4765.—J. W. Swan & B. S. Proctor, chemists, both of Newcastle-on-Tyne. A process for the purification of opium. Dated December 14, 1877.

Recovering Acids, &c.—No. 432.—H. Gardner.—A communication from E. Charhonaeaux, of Reims, France, manufacturer. A process of recovering gums, oils, fats, salts, acids, and other like matters which impregnate threads or textile fabrics of all kinds. Dated February 1, 1878.

Separating Nitrogenous Matter.—No. 560.—F. Wirth.—A communication from L. Rissmüller, Doctor of Philosophy, and H. Wiesinger, Doctor of Philosophy, both of Göttingen, Germany. A new and improved chemical method for separating the nitrogenous matter in half-woollen (containing cellulose) rags into an easily-decomposable powder from the cellulose, rendering them fit for the manufacture of fertilisers and paper, and also the preparation of the same nitrogenous powder in a like manner out of pure woollen rags and hair. Dated February 11, 1878.

Stoppers.—No. 4753.—W. North, of Sheepbridge, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Improvements in stoppers for bottles. Dated December 14, 1878.

Treating Excreta, &c.—No. 1685.—J. Haresceugh, sanitary engineer, T. A. Collinge, analytical chemist, J. Hayle, J. Robinson, and W. Howarth, engineer, all of Rochdale. Improvements in the means or apparatus employed in treating excreta, blood, and other refuse. Dated April 26, 1878.

Trusses.—No. 52.—V. W. Jones.—A communication from J. B. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., United States. Improvements in trusses for surgical purposes. Dated January 4, 1878.

Specifications published during the month :—

Postage 1*d.* each extra.

1877.

3986. J. H. Gartrell. Moulding plates for artificial teeth. 8*d.*
4118. P. Spence. Treating spent oxide of iron arising from the manufacture of gas. 4*d.*
4128. L. A. Pichon. Scissors and forceps with jointed rings. 4*d.*
4141. W. Needham and J. & J. Kite. Filtering or pressing semi-fluids, &c. 6*d.*
4144. E. W. Parnell. Manufacture of caustic alkalies. 4*d.*
4158. H. Simoa. Manufacture of soft soap. 2*d.*
4161. J. L. Hodgkins. Hospital beds. 2*d.*
4168. F. Clarke. Machinery for filling and corking bottles, &c. 6*d.*
4172. H. J. Haddan. Lozenge machines. 8*d.*
4174. A. C. Whyte. Cap or stopper cover for bottles. 2*d.*
4188. J. Reynolds. Invalid bedsteads. 6*d.*
4238. A. L. Bartlett. Medical compound. 2*d.*
4263. J. Cooper and C. H. Pugh. Stopper apparatus for bottles and jars. 6*d.*
4270. J. N. Fleming. Apparatus for the manufacture of fruit salts. 6*d.*
4272. J. D. Ellis. Manufacture of ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen. 2*d.*
4359. W. L. Wise. Disoxygenising atmospheric air. 6*d.*
4362. C. B. Ball. Respiratory apparatus. 6*d.*
4366. J. Mausley and J. Marshall. Bottle stoppers. 2*d.*
4370. G. F. Cornelius. Treatment of hydrocarbon oils for the manufacture of gas, &c. 2*d.*
4378. J. Gardner. Preparation and application of dogwood. 4*d.*
4411. E. G. Jell. Cask stand. 2*d.*
4491. F. M. Lyte. Manufacture of white lead. 4*d.*
4514. G. Lockie. Farinaceous food. 2*d.*
4527. E. Snow. Medical electric appliance. 2*d.*
4536. F. Wirth. Purifying water. 4*d.*

1878.

243. C. D. Abel, Treatment of residues from aniline red, &c. 4*d.*
311. W. V. Wilson. Manufacture of cyanogen products from gas residues. 2*d.*
1188. S. Pitt. Preparing and preserving food. 2*d.*
1286. D. J. Kennelly. Vessels for vaporising liquids, &c. 6*d.*

BANKRUPTS.

Kerney, John, & Kerney, James Colman, trading as Kerney & Co., Essex Works, Burford Road, High Street, Stratford, chemical manufacturers. June 15.

Parker, Charles, & Amiss, John, Clayhall Works, Clayhall, Old Ford Road, manufacturing chemists. July 4.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Coleman, William Juby, 20 Bndge Row, manufacturing chemist. Adjudication made May 8; annulled June 20, 1878.

LIQUIDATIONS BY ARRANGEMENT OR COMPOSITION.

Notices of first meetings of creditors have been issued in re the following estates. The dates are those of the "London Gazette" in which the notices first appeared.

Ambler, Samuel, Troughton, Drighlington, drysalter. June 17.

Gilbert, Jonathan, Hanley, sewing-machine dealer and mineral-water manufacturer. June 18.

Grieves, Herbert, Ludlow, chemist. June 29.

Haworth, John, 145 Blackburn Road, Accrington, drysalter. July 4.

Hornby, George, 84 Micklegate, York, surgeon. June 12.

Jennings, John Hartley, 23 New Market Street, Leeds, druggist and drysalter. June 29.

Kenyon, John, Vale Works, Peaton, manufacturing chemist and beer retailer. July 1.

Lewis, James Henry, Red Cross Toilet Soap Works, 41 Red Cross Street, Southwark, and 2 Bradenburgh Road, Turnham Green, toilet soap manufacturer. June 7.

Macrae, Donald, 2 Backchurch Lane, and 75 Hackney Road, and Manor House, Leyton, late Walton, Liverpool, surgeon. June 12.

Nicholson, Joseph Metcalfe, 43 Beeston Road, Leeds, surgeon. June 8.

Rhodes, Samuel, 93 Church Street, Manningham, late 170 Westgate, Bradford, chemist and druggist. June 29.

Sawyers, Joseph Page, 66 George Street, Whitehaven, & Lonsdale, William, Sandwith, trading as Sawyers & Lonsdale, at 34 Duke Street, Whitehaven, drysalters. June 24.

Seyde, George, trading as J. F. Seyde & Co., 9 Market Place, Willenhall, druggist, drysalter, and oil merchant. July 2.

Taylor, Henry Hylton, Gilkes Street, Gurney Street, and Linthorpe Road, Middlesborough, chemist and druggist, late dealer in land. June 13.

Morgan, Thomas, Taff's Well, Glamorgan, chemist. July 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Brayshay & Son, Stockton-on-Tees, pharmaceutical chemists. March 30.

Cooper & Son, Leicester, chemists, druggists, and manufacturers of aërated waters. May 1.

Craster & McCuaig, Middlesborough, surgeons. Jan. 1, 1877.

Fleet & Brown, West Malvern, mineral water manufacturers. June 28.

Hardman & Dunkerley, Eagle Chemical Works, Clayton, near Manchester, manufacturing chemists. June 25.

Hayes, John, Tittensor, Stafford, physician, and Astley, D. G., Beachcliffe, surgeon. June 24.

Heap & Robinson, Clayton, Lancaster, manufacturing chemists. June 21.

Rye Chemical Company, or Kelly & Belcher, Rye Chemical Works, Rye, Sussex, chemical manufacturers. June 17.

Scholz & Parkyn, 11 Mincing Lane, London, chemical and general merchants and agents. June 25.

Shaw & Blackburn, Marsh, Huddersfield, dry soap, &c., manufacturers. June 7.

Taylor & Co., Stock Brook, Chadderton, dry soap manufacturers. June 12, as regards G. Taylor and J. Smith.

Taylor & Firth, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, York, aërated water manufacturers. May 14.

Watts & Davis, Sharnbrook, Beds, surgeons. July 1.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alexander, Francis, Darlington, medical practitioner. First and final, of 4*s.* 2*d.*, at J. A. Howard's, 80 Northgate, Darlington, forthwith.

Rackham, William Matthias, Upper Market, Norwich, chemist. First and final, of 2*s.* 6*d.*, at O. D. Ray's, Redwell Street, Norwich, on and after July 6.

Ridsdale, George, 35 Euston Square, London, physician and surgeon. Of 1*s.*, at A. Torkington's, 9 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London, on and after June 28.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TERMS.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the advertisement by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C.," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

FOR DISPOSAL.

0 ozs. McFarlan's morphia; offers requested. 187, 19.

eats, small, 3s. 6d.; medium, 6s. 6d.; large, 12s. gross. Padwick, Red Hill.

Quart tincture press, new, only 8s.; carriage paid. Higginson, Newferry, Birkenhead.

Air-cane for disposal, cost 7l.; with case, &c., price 3l. Hambridge, Highworth.

Offers wanted for several dozen Beckett's fruit syrup. Smith, Chemist, Crediton.

Wills' "Illustrated Materia Medica" and Wills' "Pharmacy," new, 9s. 6d.; post free. Green, Ashley House, Bournemouth.

A No. 1 piping-press (Pindar's) for 5-grain pills; in good condition; price 35s. Robson, Chemist, Grimsby.

A quantity of 6-dozen sodawater-cases, nearly new and in good order; price 4s. 6d. each. Ruston & Co., Exeter.

Pharmaceutical Journal, bound, from commencement of new series. What offers? Bulgin, Gravesend.

A 5-gallon copper cylinder for soda-water machine. Dow's Clark principle. Williams, Longfleet, Poole.

8-inch counter-scales, as Maw's fig. 1, with hook-end beams; price 21s. Butler, chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

The *Chemist and Druggist* for 1874, '75, '76, '77; what offers. Butler, chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

About 300 lbs. McLeod's sheep-dipping, cheap for cash, exchange for saleable patents, or offers. Longley, Barrow-in-Furness.

Six dozen waterproof Paisley sponge-bags, quite new, 2s. 6d. per dozen. Samples of De Carle, 96 Tottenham Court Road, London.

Quantity fine wax, very good colour; price, 1s. 2d. per lb.; sample free. Herbert Kemp, High Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

uter's, Squire's, Royle's, "Selecta,". Galloway's, 40 per cent. under cost, delivered free. Heywood, 10 Princes Row, Brewer Street, London, S.W.

un, ten guinea breechloader, 12-gauge, central fire, double grip, Damascus barrels, close shooter, kills long distance, perfect condition, 5l.; also 48-inch bright Coventry bicycle, nearly new, 7l. 10s. Mr. Pearsall's, 331 Lodge Road, Birmingham.

ect powder, fresh ground, about 2 cwt. 14 lbs., 1s. lb.; quantity less price; leech aquarium; large size, 7s. 6d. Lockwood, Chemist, Sheffield.

rge-size tincture-press, 17s.; root-cutter, 5s., never been used; also three splendid window show carboys, cut stoppers, 9s. each. M. M., 28 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Two 6-gallon carboys with stand, Squire's "Pharmacopœia," Beasley's "Druggist Receipt Book," latest edition. Bryars, Chemist, High Street, Attercliffe.

Burrows' soda-water racks, 3 dozen size, 5s. 6d.; Baker's sifter, 3 loose sieves, used once, 8s.; 8 13½d. Roper's plasters, 5s. 6d. Chemist, 141 St. James's Street, Burnley.

Monocular Achromatic Microscope, 2 eye-pieces, 4 objectives, cabinet with drawer accessories, 4l. 10s., worth 8l. Story, Chemist, St. Ive's, Hunts.

Materia medica cabinet, of 150 specimens, each in separate box, and 60 indigenous plants, mounted and named, 5s. the two. Tully, Chemist, Tunbridge Wells.

Howard's quinine, have 6 ozs. for disposal, will take 70s. the lot; also 12 gross 1d. violets and Fuller's earth, 4s. 6d. gross. J. Edwards, 10 Countess Road, London, N.W.

Statbam's 42s. chemical cabinet, quite new, 21s.; Attfield's "Chemistry," new, 7s. 6d.; Bentley's "Botany," new, 9s.; Royle's "Materia Medica," new, 9s. 22/186.

Blackie's "Gardeners' Assistant," 1877; cost 1l. 17s. 6d. Blackie's "Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom;" cost 1l. 11s. What offers, or exchange. Buchanan, Kirriemuir.

Entire handsome fixtures of several chemists' shops for disposal, at 35l., 40l., 52l., 65l., 78l. Lloyd Rayner, 333 Kingsland Road, London, N.

Bentley's "Botany," nearly new, post-free, 10s. 6d.; Attfield's "Chemistry," nearly new, post-free, 9s. E. Richards, 66 Goldhawk Road, London, W.

Corks.—Fine taper daffy, 4½d. per gross; ginger beer or pop, 4d.; fine wines, 8d.; a few finest taper spirit, 1s. Halford, Chemist, New John Street, Birmingham.

Three 3-gallon carboys, cut stoppers, 4 blocks, specie jar, Pharmaceutical Society arms; lot, 27s. 6d. Two plate-glass counter cases, 3 feet, cheap. C. Sharpe, Madeley, Salop.

Homœopathy.—One of Leath & Ross's 6-guinea cases, and a small case for sixpenny articles, all in good condition; also a colossal gilded bust of Hahnemann. No reasonable offer refused, or will be exchanged for useful patents or other goods, as the room is wanted. L. Cattaway, Chemist, Ipswich.

Minor Students.—50 questions asked of a successful candidate at last Minor, 2s.; 80 prescriptions given to dispense at the Minor, 2s.; 50 illegible prescriptions, 2s. 6d.; 80 mounted indigenous plants, 5s.; Tully's "Postal System" lent to copy, 5s. "Chemist," care of Mr. Edwards, London House, Pelham, Canterbury.

60 ozs. Turkish, G. Doupse otto, in original bottles. What offers. 19,187.

Pharmaceutical Journal, 1869 to 1877, both inclusive. *Chemist and Druggist*, 1869, 1870, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877; what offers, either cash or saleable goods. Jackson, chemist, Nottingham.

Twenty extracting forceps (very little used), by one of the best makers, with a good portable case; also 9 new electroplated scaling instruments; will be sold cheap. G. Cooksey, 5 Clayland's Terrace, Clayland's Road, Clapham, S.W.

To be sold, handsome chemist's lamp on pillar, good as new; 4 6-gallon carboys; a beautiful aquarium, 38 by 13 by 12, with piping and rockery complete; also an excellent invalid's chair with guiding-handle. What offers? W. Heys, Chemist, Acton, W.

Twenty-four bottles ol. citronella, old, very fine; 3 lbs. potass, iodide, good colour; 5 lbs. pulv. gambogiæ ver. Scott, Chemist, Hylton Road, Sunderland. What offers. or exchange for going patents?

"Surgeon's Vade Mecum," marble mortar, specie jar, stands, white and blue jars, gilt soda boxes, amateur's printing press, several fonts type, &c., specimen artificial teeth, show case. Any particulars sent. Beta, Maybank Villa, Gipsy Hill, Norwood.

Stomach-pump, with good brass syringe, &c., in mahogany box; set trephining instruments, complete, in mahogany box; large bell-metal mortar, weight 90 lbs., iron pestle. Offers wanted. Apply, F.B. Collier, Chemist, Erdington, near Birmingham.

Cocking's patent double-action pill machine, complete, cost 10l. 10s. six months since; Winchester quart juniper oil; 23 lbs. powdered nux vomica; 5 (old) dental forceps; 3 keys, gum lancet, and leather case. What offers? Keeley, Chemist, Devon's Road, Bow, E.

Two pounds sheet gelatine, 7 lbs. alum ustum, 1 lb. indigo, 14 lbs. baccæ lauri, ½ lb. styrax calamit., 1 lb. pulv. canellæ, 18 lbs. aloes Bbds., 2 lbs. rad calumbæ, 8 oz. croci Valencia, 1 lb. 6 oz. ess. sennæ dulc., 1 lb. 4 oz. tinct. capsici, 1 lb. 4 oz. syr. hemidesmi, 2½ lbs. balsam copaib., 4½ lbs. sp. ammon. arom., 1 lb. 12 oz. tinct. Valerian, 1 lb. 12 oz. tinct. sennæ co., 1 lb. 12 oz. tinct. Valerian co., 5 lbs. various plaisters, 28 lbs sodæ phosphor. and jar, 10 oz. ol. verbenæ, 4 oz. bals. Peruvian, 1 lb. ol. cajuputi, 1 lb. ol. succin. rect., 2 oz. ol. amygdal. essent., ¾ oz. ol. Rhodii, 4 oz. ol. cassiæ, 1 lb. 8 oz. essent. bergamot pur., 2 lbs calomel. Surplus stock, all in good condition, supplied six months since to a neighbouring chemist, by a well-known London firm. Offers wanted for the whole or part. Ellwood, Chemist, Leominster.

Nest of drawers, window enclosures, glazed cases, shop jars, all sizes and colours, show bottles, specie jars, black store bottles, shelving, and every requisite; also various medical books, surgical instruments; also tobacconists' handsome show cases, jars, &c.; all cheap, to effect a clearance. Handsome vase of satin flowers, price 3*l.* H. E., 294 Old Kent Road.

Pharmaceutical Journal, half-price, unbound, good condition, separate, or in volumes; perfect from 1843 to 1858, 1863, 1864; also 1860, 1861, with few copies missing. *Chemist and Druggist*, good as new, half-price, from 1861 to 1866, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1877, perfect; also 1872, 1876, few copies missing. *Chemist and Druggist*, a week after issue, half-price in Yarmouth. Welch, Market Place, Great Yarmouth.

Fresh Botanical Specimens.—Aconite, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, &c. (send stamp for list), each named and fully described, 5*s.* per set (15), separately 6*d.* each. Reagent labels (tinted papers), showing equations, formulæ, and other useful information, 1*s.* 6*d.* per set; 50 questions asked at Minor this month (London or Edinburgh), 2*s.*; 30 prescriptions (difficult and catch) given to dispense at Minor during the past twelve months, 2*s.* Saunders, Private Tutor, 79 Gaisford Street, N.W.

All Free. — Thomson's "Conspectus Brit. Pharm.," 2*s.* 9*d.*; Hooper's "Physician's Vade Mecum," 3*s.*; Rees' "Analysis Blood and Urine," 2*s.* 6*d.*; Falck's "Venereal Disease," 3*s.*; Turner on "Venereal Disease," 3*s.*; Coote's "Venereal Disease," 2*s.* 6*d.*; Rees' "Diseases Children," 3*s.*; Dunsford's "Homœopathic Remedies," 3*s.* (pub. 9*s.*); "Trousseau and Pidoux Materia Medica," 3 vols., 5*s.*; Clare's "Lues Venerea," 2*s.* 6*d.* H. Preston, 21 Clarendon Square, London, N.W.

10 doz. shop bottles, 8*s.* 6*d.* doz.; 3 10-gall. carboys, cut stoppers and mahogany stands, 25*s.* each; pill-machine, dental chairs, plate-glass counter-cases (flat and bent glass); wall-cases with plate-glass cupboards under, 6 ft. long, 12*l.*; 6-ft. counter-case, as 105 Maw's list, 6*l.* 10*s.*; a 4-ft., as Fig. 100, 75*s.*; a 3-ft., as Fig. 16, 40*s.*; a 5-ft. 8-in., as Fig. 41, 5*l.*; a 6-ft. 6-in., as Fig. 100, 6*l.*; a show-stand, as Fig. 55, 65*s.* E. Natali, 213 Old Street, E.C.

White gallipots, 2½-oz., 1¼-oz. and 1-oz., 2*s.* 6*d.* per gross, or what offers? Myers' cattle spice, 10. per cent. from lowest wholesale price; oak-varnish, really good, 6*s.* 6*d.* gal.; fine Brunswick black, 4*s.* 6*d.*; burnt sugar, first-class, 30*s.* cwt.; dark honey, 28*s.* cwt.; pulv. Cape aloes, 3 cwt. at 56*s.*; 6-oz. castor oil bottles, 8*s.* gross; American farm lanterns for paraffin or sweet oil, 18*s.* doz.; 5 cwt. creta precip., 20*s.* cwt.; blue vitriol, 24*s.*; packed Epsoms, 1-oz. and 2-oz., 13*s.* cwt.; 10 gross first-class brass wind-up benzoline lamps, new, 3*s.* 6*d.* doz. B. Newman & Co., Castle Hill, Sheffield.

Thomson's "Dispensatory," 4*s.*; Ballard Garrod's "Materia Medica," 4*s.* 6*d.* (published 12*s.*); Liebig's "Turner's Chemistry," 7th edition, 6*s.* 6*d.* (published 30*s.*); Nicholson's "British Encyclopædia," many plates, complete in 6 vols., 20*s.* (published 6*l.* 6*s.*, Longman's); Copland's "Dictionary Practical Medicine," first six parts, 5*s.* (cost 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*); Chapman's "Venereal Disease," 2 vols., 6*s.*; Rennie's "Encyclopædia Materia Medica," H to Z, thousands of receipts, 5*s.*; "Encyclopædia of Geography," 3 vols. (American work), 7*s.* 6*d.* H. Preston, 21 Clarendon Square, London, N.W.

Sponge case, as figs. 90 and 92; a 5 ft. 6 in. plate glass counter case, as fig. 99, 6*l.*; a 5 ft. 9 in., as 96, 5*l.*; a 4 ft., as 101, 80*s.*; a 3 ft. 6 in., as fig. 100, 75*s.*; a 6 ft., as 105, 6*l.* 10*s.*; a 5 ft., as 105, 5*l.*; several others, larger and smaller; a 7 ft. dispensing screen, glass case at each side, with looking-glass centre, with marble slab in front, silvered glass backs to cases, and shifting shelves inside, fretwork on tablets on top shelves at back for dispensing bottles, all plate glass, in first-rate condition, 8*l.* 10*s.*; a 6 ft. do. do., 8*l.* 10*s.*; a 6 ft., as 164, 6*l.* 10*s.*; a 3 ft., as 163. 60*s.*; desk and case, as fig. 21, 65*s.*; a desk on stand, with label drawer and paper drawer under, in first-class condition, a bargain; 168 ft. run of mahogany-fronted shelves, 7*d.* per foot, &c., &c. E. Natali, 213 Old Street, E.C.

500 shop jars, 100 Wedgewood mortars, 10 pill machines, fancy jars, 7 specie jars 27 in. high, royal arms glass, gold covers, equal to new, 90*s.* pair; several other pairs from 50*s.*; jujube jars, labelled, 2*s.* each; scales, fig. 1, 25*s.*; fig. 7, 15*s.*; fig. 4, 15*s.*; 1 each nest of mahogany drawers, glass knobs, and newly labelled, 4 ft., 65*s.*; 8-ft. do. do. to match, 6*l.* 10*s.*; 12-ft. do. do., 9*l.* 10*s.*; a nest drawers, mahogany fronted, 96 in. long, a do. do. 48 in. long, lockers included, 1*s.* 9*d.* per drawer; 11-ft. 9 run of drawers and cupboards, pine-painted oak, gold labelled, 6*l.* the lot.; 1 each mahogany-top counter, 6 ft., 7 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. long; 12-ft. counter, with glass case on top, 9 ft. high; a 4-ft. 9 dispensing counter, with screen on top. E. Natali, 213 Old Street, E.C.

Faraday's "Chemical Manipulation," newly half-bound, scarce, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Bentham's "Flora," 1,295 illustrations, 2 vols., new, 35*s.* (pub. 3*l.* 10*s.*); Skey's "Surgery," profusely illustrated, 6*s.* (pub. 18*s.*); Cooper's "Hernia," 26 large plates, 6*s.* (pub. 21*s.*); Miller's "Inorganic Chemistry," 7*s.* (pub. 21*s.*); Deaman's midwifery tools, 5*s.*; Burn's "Midwifery," 5*s.*; Albinus' splendid work on "Anatomy," 5*s.*; Plates, immense volume, 42*s.*; Cooper's "Dictionary of Surgery," last edition, 2 vols, new, 17*s.* 6*d.* (pub. 50*s.*); *Phrenological Journal*, complete set, 20 vols., 6*l.* 6*s.*; Bell's "Dissection," folio plates, 17*s.* 6*d.* (cost 3*l.* 3*s.*); Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," 3*s.*; Jahr's "Homœopathic Medicine," 2 vols., 6*s.* (pub. 28*s.*); Pereira's "Materia Medica," 1865, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Bowman's "Practical and Medical Chemistry," 2 vols., 6*s.* (pub. 13*s.*); "British Pharmacopœia," 1867, also Supplement, 6*s.* M. Percy, 11 James Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.

Mahogany painted shop drawers, gold labels, glass knobs: viz., 1 nest 4 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet long, 24 drawers, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1 nest, 2 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet long, 19 drawers, 5*s.* 6*d.*; 1 nest, 2 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 10 inches long, 31 drawers, 9*s.* 6*d.*; 1 nest with lockers, 4 feet 3 inches high, 1 foot 4 inches long, 15 drawers, 4*s.* 6*d.*; two 2-gall. pear-shaped carboys, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; six 1-gall. cylindrical carboys, 1*s.* 6*d.* each eighteen 24-oz. N month stoppered shop rounds, 3*s.* 6*d.*; eight 8-oz. ditto, 2*s.*; ten 4-oz. ditto, 2*s.*; fifteen 8-oz. W-mouthed ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*; eight 6-lb. brownware shop jars, japanned lids, Royal arms, 8*s.*; twenty-four 3-lb. ditto 12*s.*; mahogany counter stand, similar Maw's fig. 55, 7*s.* 6*d.*; flat plate-glass counter case, with silvered glass ends and back, and two velvet-lined trays, 30 inches long, 22 inches wide, 7 inches deep, 20*s.*; 1 oil, cistern with cover and brass tap, holds about 200 galls., what offers; two 7-gall. ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* each. Bowler, Chemist, Belper.

Mahogany dispensing-screens, 8 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 5 ft. long, 6 ft. long, 7 ft. long, as Maw's Figs. 163 and 164; great bargains. Six mahogany desks and cases, as Figs. 13, 21, and 39; 5 upright counter-cases, 2 ft., 2 ft. 6 in., 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. long, as Figs. 13, 39, Maw's; 8 mahogany wall-cases with and without cupboards, under 4 ft, 5 ft., 6 ft., 6 ft. 6 in., 7 ft., 8 ft., 9 ft., 10 ft. long. as Maw's 198 to 207; 15 mahogany-top counters, all sizes; 23 nests mahogany-fronted, gold-labelled shop-drawers, from 2 ft. to 20 ft. long; 8 nests deal-fronted, mahogany-stained, gold-labelled shop-drawers; 10 mahogany window-enclosures; 1,800 blue and olive shop-jars, all sizes, from 4-oz. to 4-lb.; 4,500 shop-bottles, all sizes, from 2-oz. up to 6-oz., gold-labelled; 280 patent oil-bottles, all sizes; 400 engraved acid-bottles; 760 blue square bottles, all sizes; 4 mirrors in ebonised frames; and every description of fittings and utensils required by the trade. Lloyd Rayner, 333 Kingsland Road, London, N.

FORMULÆ.

Fly Papers.—A block and quire of paper, with receipt for poison, will be sent for 21*s.* Sample by post. G. Marshall, Accrington.

Formula for sauce, one of the best made; 5*s.* form. for stomach and liver pill, one of the best extant; 2*s.* 6*d.* Both would make good leading articles anywhere. 14/185.

Furniture paste, very superior, cleans and puts a brilliant gloss on polished or other furniture, &c., 2*s.* 6*d.*; baking powder (original), worth 10*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* The excellence of these preparations secures for them a good sale. Reference or sample post free. H. Hare, 81 South Street, Goole

WANTED.

A good form for teething powders. 185/14.

Last century tokens, send list. Wilson, Chemist, Devonport.

Petroleum cistern, 80 gallons; also pump. Hambridge, Chemist, Highworth.

A personal weighing-machine, in good repair; price and description. 21/187.

A few dozen Victoria Potass Balls. State price to Jones, Apothecaries' Hall, Bangor.

"British Pharmacopœia," 1867; state condition and price. R. W. Duck, Bute Docks, Cardiff.

Pharmaceutical Journals, Nos. 265; 267 to 272; 274, 275, 279. State lowest price to E. Welch, Market Place, Great Yarmouth.

A marble mortar of about 18 pints capacity, and carved wood leg for exhibiting elastic stockings. Rogerson, Chemist, Bradford.

Ten numbers *Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 27 to June 29, inclusive, with index. Churchill, Lower Norwood, S.E.

Dental operating cabinet wanted (without instruments), new, or second hand, if perfect; must be commodious, complete, and suitable for an elegant surgery. Particulars to W. H. C., 94 Cornwall Gardens, London, S.W.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The address of Mr. Edwin Williams, Chemist, late of Gwydyr Street, Cambridge. 25/202.

The address of W. J. Priestley, chemists' assistant. Chas. Weston, chemist, or to Mr. Field, tailor, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

TRADE REPORT.

THE political events of the past month have been of great importance commercially, and already there is evidence of a tendency towards better trade in consequence of the improved aspect of Eastern affairs. After the long period of agitation through which we have passed it will certainly be some time before the commercial world has quite recovered confidence in an established order of things; but on all hands it is reported that continental inquiry is being experienced in British markets to a larger extent than has been familiar for several years. In the chemical market we may especially note a slight return of animation, and a desire on the part of buyers to make forward contracts at current prices, a desire which makers will not largely encourage. This indicates what may be expected.

The Convention concluded by this country with Turkey will have an immense effect on British commerce. The magnificent resources of Asia Minor, it may be expected, will before long ome under the vivifying influence of Anglo-Saxon energy, presenting numerous openings for enterprise. We may fairly anticipate that the drug trade will share to no inconsiderable extent in the advantages. It is only necessary to recall the list of products which our markets receive through the port f Smyrna, such as opium, scammony, galls, tragacanth, salep, storax, and several other drugs, to imagine the effect which England's recent policy is likely to have on our business. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the course adopted n a political sense, it can hardly be doubted that both Asiatic Turkey itself and the world generally will be gainers by the nfusion of English capital and English energy into districts where nature has already lavished her bounties.

The Board of Trade returns for June declare the value of the produce exported from the United Kingdom to have been 14,021*l.* less in June, 1878, than in the corresponding month of 1877, the figures being 15,091,638*l.* against 15 305,659*l.*; but as there was one more working-day in June, 1877, than in June, 1878, the returns really indicate a slight increase.

The trade in chemicals has been decidedly livelier. Citric acid has become very firm at an advance of 2*d.* over a month ago. Tartaric has accomplished nearly the same rise, and English crystals are bought at 1*s.* 6*d.*, foreign at about 1½*d.* less. Cream of tartar is also higher, and is firm at 104*s.* per cwt. anded. Soda has been decidedly more active, and an advance has also been established in bleaching powder. Borax has been n active demand at 35*s.* net for London. Ammonia is steady, with a fair trade. Saltpetre is slack. Arsenic and sugar of ead are quiet.

Quinine is gradually approaching its old figure; and the almost certainty of peace is an important element in aiding his tendency. Iodine keeps steady at 1*s.* Mercury has fluctuated slightly during the month, but the present quotations how no change to report.

At the drug sales held last Thursday there was but little ndication of lively business. Opium was bought freely at an dvance of 1*s.*, and musk was also sold at fairly good prices. Ergot of rye was sold at 8½*d.* to 10½*d.* Jamaica honey made 3*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* for good, and 37*s.* for inferior. A case of coca leaves sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* Some East Indian tamarinds, ordinary dark, were disposed of at 5*s.* and 6*s.* 50 cases of Baker's New York) castor oil was put up, but bought in at 5¾*d.* Copaiba could have been had at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, but did not seem wanted; and Tolu was bought in at 3*s.* 9*d.* Except that aloes made rather high prices, there was nothing besides to ote.

At the last bark sales held a week ago there was but a mild competition. Of 1,047 bales and serons of Columbian only 0 sold; Calisaya was nearly all bought in at 2*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* Only the E. I. sorts were sold, and these were not of the finest quality, the prices obtained varying from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*

Camphor is firmer, and a higher price is quoted for British and refined. Cloves have commanded rising prices, and oil of cloves is quoted higher in consequence. Latest sales, however, show a reaction. At present the quotations for the oil do not seem settled. Cod liver oil, notwithstanding the unfavourable reports as to a more limited supply, is quoted rather lower, and it would almost seem as if the present prices must be worth taking advantage of.

The next crop of opium has been estimated at from 5,000 to ,000 cases. This calculation is subject to many contingencies, but evidently a good prospect is foreshadowed, and, if realised, prices will hardly stand at a higher level next year than this.

We have seen a report from Adrianople to the effect that the rose harvest will be little inferior this year to that of the average of years before the late war. The anticipated ruin and devastation of this beautiful district have not been realised, and it is extremely probable that if the labours of the Berlin Congress should result in securing an honest government for the Turkish provinces, the production of otto in much larger quantities will be at least one of the consequences.

Shellac marks a general decline of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per cwt.

The indigo sales were held in London last week. A short time previously there had been some animation in the market, owing to anticipations of unfavourable crops. At the sales, however, the demand was not so active as had been hoped for, and the small advance accomplished, about 2*d.* per lb. for good qualities, had been fully discounted. Cochineal has advanced since last month by an average of 3*d.* per lb.

In oils there has been a steady advance in linseed, which has reached 28*l.* Rape is also higher than last month. Sperm has fallen still lower, and finds but few friends. Olive has been but little inquired for, and prices have hardly varied. Turpentine has been in only limited demand, and the price has receded to 23*s.*, 3*d.* less for July and August deliveries, or 6*d.* more for September and December. Petroleum has been very quiet all the month, but there is just now a perceptible strengthening of the market, purchasers being apparently anxious to make forward contracts.

	June 30 Stocks		June 30 Imports		June 30 Deliveries	
	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877
Aloes....................cs	1,547	1,856	1,223	895	1,718	1,453
,, ...kegs	14	21	1	—	1	4
,, ...gourds	1,174	1,284	64	1,321	1,199	1,196
Aniseed, Star ......cbts	861	1,457	593	250	693	523
Arrowroot ....cks	17,819	13,998	11,302	10,884	6,793	6,692
,, ...bxs & tins	7,666	7,204	5,051	6,741	4,459	3,721
Balsam ....cks, &c.	164	415	82	295	106	236
Bark, Medicinal ..cks, &c.	883	730	1,401	1,964	1,687	1,384
,, ...srns, &c.	7,852	8,088	17,994	11,633	20,942	12,226
Borax ....pkgs	884	1,200	—	409	149	610
Bees' Wax......bls & srns	481	341	223	78	296	151
,, ...cks & cs	1,311	1,171	872	1,217	932	1,016
,, ...cakes	90	155	223	138	141	102
Wax Japan vegetable pkgs	5,557	7,871	740	3,629	1,497	3,290
Camphor.............pkgs	3,349	5,607	3,740	2,522	4,896	2,695
Cardamoms..........chts	397	853	186	432	360	410
Cocculus Indicus bgs, &c.	2,024	2,229	—	—	412	160
Colombo root........pkgs	607	881	127	267	137	102
Cream of Tartar ......cks	90	140	121	178	143	131
Cubebs ....bgs	184	265	30	30	140	45
Dragonsblood........chts	105	105	71	115	104	70
Galls, E.I. ......cks & cs	4,160	4,759	4.313	6,333	3,315	3,055
Mediterranean ......sks	1,254	610	1,236	811	596	658
Gum—						
Ammoniac ....pkgs	506	528	64	130	43	90
Animi Copal .... ,,	8,099	6,333	3,460	5,937	3,501	4,425
Arabic, Barbary .... ,,	1,044	1,028	1,005	1,369	982	1,347
Turkey .... ,,	343	477	767	795	893	600
E.I............... ,,	2,180	1,648	2,817	1,605	2,809	1,595
Assafœtida .... ,,	329	501	236	410	209	261
Benjamin .... ,,	906	1,105	817	1,237	875	729
Damar .... ,,	1,290	760	1,430	331	1,233	1,724
Galbanum.......... ,,	25	22	—	—	10	10
Gambogo .... ,,	205	141	220	136	181	204
Guaiacum .... ,,	45	22	115	96	102	83
Kino .... ,,	18	18	10	5	4	7
Kowrie ....tns	852	1,050	745	1,043	888	802
Mastic ....pkgs	151	111	63	21	36	20
Myrrh, E.I. .... ,,	264	343	121	301	117	213
Olibanum .... ,,	3,734	5,254	5,508	7,614	4,731	3,809
Sandarac .... ,,	1,060	479	1,330	865	748	902
Senegal ....tns	18	13	11	2	3	7
Tragacanth ......pkgs	1,477	369	1,961	625	681	320
Ipecacuanha....cks & bgs	304	153	357	186	365	196
Jalap ....bls	460	593	89	170	166	227
Nux Vomica ....pkgs	4,386	2,139	5,058	863	1,929	235
Oil—						
Castor ....cks	—	—	—	4	7	4
,, ...cs	4,070	8,817	8,037	12,370	7,485	8,700
Palm ....tns	256	64	691	1,032	1,041	1,475
Cocoanut .... ,,	1,581	4,104	2,712	6,347	3,888	5,147
Olive ....cks, &c.	1,067	1,341	1,888	3,195	2,149	2,370
Aniseed ....cs	189	280	370	260	399	199
Cassia .... ,,	648	747	7	453	77	108
Opium ....chts, &c.	1,511	747	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb ....chts	1,144	760	939	619	813	807
Sarsaparilla ....bls	1,038	1,135	1,056	1,452	1,243	1,232
Senna ....bls, &c.	2,379	2,699	589	2,227	1,450	2,059
Shellac.............cs, &c.	43,207	34,939	21,095	24,622	17,560	16,582
Terra Japnca, Gambier tns	3,920	1,290	8,531	4,242	6,397	3,814
Cutch .... ,,	2,265	3,233	1,647	1,865	1,113	1,352
Turmeric .... ,,	1,326	782	1,779	1,038	1,534	894

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mincing Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

CHEMICALS.	1878. s. d.		s. d.	1877. s. d.		s. d.
ACIDS—						
Acetic ....per lb.	0 2¾	to	0 0	0 3½	to	0 0
Citric .... ,,	2 4	..	0 0	2 8½	..	2 9
Hydrochlor......per cwt.	5 0	..	7 0	4 0	..	7 0
Nitric ....per lb.	0 4¼	..	0 0	0 4¾	..	0 0
Oxalic .... ,,	0 4¼	..	0 5	0 5	..	0 0
Sulphuric ...... ,,	0 0¾	..	0 1	0 0¾	..	0 1
Tartaric crystal.. ,,	1 6	..	0 0	1 5½	..	1 6
powdered ,,	1 6	..	0 0	1 6	..	0 0
ANTIMONY ore ......per ton	240 0	..	300 0	240 0	..	300 0
crude .. per cwt.	37 0	..	0 0	37 0	..	0 0
star...... ,,	49 0	..	49 10	47 0	..	48 0
ARSENIC, lump ...... ,,	26 0	..	0 0	25 6	..	0 0
powder.... ,,	8 9	..	0 0	8 9	..	0 0
BRIMSTONE, rough ...per ton	110 0	..	115 0	110 0	..	0 0
roll .. per cwt.	9 6	..	10 3	9 9	..	10 0
flour.... ,,	10 6	..	13 0	11 9	..	13 6
IODINE, dry ....per oz.	1 0	..	0 0	0 10	..	0 10½
IVORY BLACK, dry .. per cwt.	8 6	..	0 0	8 6	..	0 0
MAGNESIA, calcined..per lb.	1 10	..	0 0	1 10	..	0 0
MERCURY ....per bottle	140 0	..	0 0	145 0	..	0 0
MINIUM, red...... per cwt.	19 6	..	19 9	23 3	..	24 3
orange .. ,,	31 6	..	0 0	35 0	..	35 6
PRECIPITATE, red . per lb.	3 6	..	0 0	3 9	..	0 0
white ,,	3 5	..	0 0	3 8	..	0 0
PRUSSIAN BLUE .. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
SALTS—						
Alum ....per ton	125 0	..	130 0	145 0	..	150 0
powder...... ,,	145 0	..	0 0	157 6	..	160 0
Ammonia:						
Carbonate ...... per lb.	0 6½	..	0 6¾	0 5	..	0 5¼
Hydrochlorate, crude, white .... per ton	600 0	..	720 0	670 0	..	720 0
British (*see* Sal Am.)						
Sulphate........ per ton	415 0	..	425 0	385 0	..	390 0
Argol, Cape ......per cwt.	75 0	..	90 0	75 0	..	92 6
Red........ ,,	52 0	..	70 0	57 0	..	72 0
Oporto, red. ,,	32 6	..	33 0	33 0	..	34 0
Sicily .. ,, ,,	60 0	..	65 0	0 0	..	0 0
Ashes (*see* Potash and Soda)						
Bleaching powd...per cwt.	6 0	..	0 0	6 3	..	0 0
Borax, crude...... ,,	26 0	..	30 0	27 0	..	38 0
British refnd. ,,	35 0	..	0 0	40 0	..	0 0
Calomel ....per lb.	3 1	..	0 0	3 4	..	0 0
Copper:						
Sulphate ....per cwt.	18 6	..	18 9	21 6	..	22 0
Copperas, green..per ton	50 0	..	55 0	55 0	..	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate p. lb.	2 6	..	0 0	2 9	..	0 0
Cr. Tartar, French, p. cwt.	104 0	..	0 0	101 6	..	102 6
brown ,,	80 0	..	0 0	90 0	..	0 0
Epsom Salts ....per cwt.	4 3	..	6 0	4 3	..	5 6
Glauber Salts .... ,,	3 0	..	4 6	3 6	..	4 6
Lime:						
Acetate, white, per cwt.	11 0	..	20 0	11 0	..	20 0
Magnesia: Carbonate ,,	47 6	..	0 0	47 6	..	0 0
Potash:						
Bichromate ....per lb.	0 3½	..	0 3¾	0 4¼	..	0 4½
Carbonate:						
Potashes, Canada, 1st sort ......per cwt.	23 6	..	0 0	25 0	..	0 0
Pearlashes, Canada, 1st sort ......per cwt.	33 0	..	0 0	39 0	..	0 0
Chlorate ......per lb.	0 6⅞	..	0 7	0 8½	..	0 8¾
Prussiate .... ,,	0 10	..	0 10½	0 11	..	0 11½
red .... ,,	1 8	..	1 9	2 1	..	2 2
Tartrate (*see* Argol and Cream of Tartar)						
Potassium:						
Bromide	2 6	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Chloride......per cwt.	6 6	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Iodide ....per lb.	15 0	..	15 6	13 0	..	0 0
Quinine:						
Sulphate, British, in bottles ......per oz.	12 6	..	13 0	15 0	..	15 6
Sulphate, French ,,	11 6	..	0 0	14 6	..	15 6
Sal Acetos ......per lb.	0 7	..	0 0	0 7½	..	0 8
Sal Ammoniac, Brit. cwt.	42 0	..	43 0	44 0	..	45 0
Saltpetre:						
Bengal, 6 per cent. or under ......per cwt.	19 9	..	20 3	24 0	..	25 0
Bengal, over 6 per cent. per cwt.	29 0	..	19 6	22 6	..	23 6
British. refined ,,	24 3	..	25 9	27 6	..	28 6
Soda: Bicarbonate, p. cwt.	10 3	..	0 0	11 0	..	11 3
Carbonate:						
Soda Ash ..per deg.	0 1⅝	..	0 0	0 1¾	..	0 1⅞
Soda Crystals per ton	62 6	..	0 0	85 0	..	0 0
Hyposulphite, per cwt.	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Nitrate ...... ,,	15 0	..	15 3	14 6	..	15 0
SUGAR OF LEAD, White cwt.	38 0	..	0 0	37 0	..	38 0
Brown, cwt.	26 6	..	0 0	27 0	..	0 0
SULPHUR (*see* Brimstone)						

	1878. s. d.		s. d.	1877. s. d.		s. d.
VERDIGRIS .... per lb.	1 1	to	1 5	1 1	to	1 5
VERMILION, English ,,	2 8	..	0 0	2 10	..	0 0
China ,,	2 5	..	0 0	2 9	..	0 0
DRUGS.						
ALOES, Hepatic ....per cwt.	80 0	..	180 0	70 0	..	180 0
Socotrine .. ,,	90 0	..	200 0	85 0	..	220 0
Cape, good.. ,,	40 0	..	50 0	49 0	..	52 0
Inferior .... ,,	42 0	..	48 0	42 0	..	48 0
Barbadoes .. ,,	40 0	..	150 0	50 0	..	180 0
AMBERGRIS, grey........oz.	67 6	..	85 0	75 0	..	80 0
BALSAM—						
Canada............per lb.	1 1	..	1 2	1 1	..	0 0
Capivi .... ,,	1 5	..	1 5½	1 8	..	0 0
Peru .... ,,	4 0	..	4 6	5 0	..	5 3
Tolu .... ,,	3 9	..	4 0	6 0	..	6 6
BARKS—						
Canella alba......per cwt.	18 0	..	22 0	21 0	..	28 6
Cascarilla .... ,,	16 6	..	23 0	17 0	..	20 0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	1 0	..	2 10	1 6	..	2 10
Calisaya, flat ,,	2 6	..	4 6	2 6	..	6 6
,, quill ,,	4 0	..	8 6	2 6	..	9 6
Carthagena ,,	1 4	..	4 6	3 8	..	5 8
Columbian .. ,,	1 6	..	6 9	1 6	..	5 8
E. I. .... ,,	1 3	..	4 10	1 6	..	4 0
,, good & fine ,,	5 0	..	12 7	4 6	..	6 6
Pitayo ...... ,,	0 6	..	1 6	0 6	..	1 6
Red .... ,,	3 0	..	8 0	2 3	..	5 0
Buchu Leaves........ ,,	0 2½	..	1 6	0 2½	..	1 6
CAMPHOR, China ..per cwt.	78 0	..	79 0	92 6	..	95 0
Japan .. ,,	85 0	..	0 0	97 6	..	0 0
Refin. Eng. per lb.	1 3	..	0 0	1 3	..	0 0
CANTHARIDES........ ,,	1 9	..	4 6	2 9	..	5 9
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS p. cwt.	50 0	..	200 0	50 0	..	210 0
CASTOREUM ....per lb.	9 0	..	30 0	9 0	..	30 0
DRAGON'S BLOOD, lp. p. cwt.	100 0	..	280 0	100 0	..	260 0
FRUITS AND SEEDS (*see also* Seeds *and* Spices).						
Anise, China Star per cwt.	78 0	..	95 0	92 0	..	100 0
Spanish, &c. ,,	34 0	..	50 0	30 0	..	35 0
Beans, Tonquin....per lb.	1 9	..	5 0	1 9	..	2 7
Cardamoms, Malabar good .... ,,	6 0	..	6 6	5 0	..	5 11
inferior.... ,,	2 0	..	5 10	1 3	..	4 5
Aleppy .... ,,	2 0	..	6 6	3 2	..	4 4
Madras.... ,,	2 8	..	4 6	2 2	..	3 10
Ceylon .... ,,	2 6	..	4 0	3 6	..	5 0
Cassia Fistula....per cwt.	80 0	..	89 0	10 0	..	32 0
Castor Seeds .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	5 0	..	10 6
Cocculus Indicus ,,	7 9	..	10 0	9 0	..	11 0
Colocynth, apple ..per lb.	1 0	..	1 9	0 0	..	0 0
Croton Seeds ....per cwt.	26 0	..	31 0	30 0	..	0 0
Cubebs.......... ,,	32 0	..	35 0	27 0	..	27 6
Cummin .... ,,	20 0	..	35 0	11 0	..	23 0
Dividivi .... ,,	11 0	..	16 0	12 6	..	18 0
Fenugreek ...... ,,	6 0	..	12 0	8 0	..	11 0
Guinea Grains .. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Juniper Berries ,,	3 3	..	6 0	8 0	..	10 0
Nux Vomica.. .. ,,	8 6	..	13 0	13 0	..	15 9
Tamarinds, East India,,	12 0	..	19 0	10 0	..	15 6
West India ,,	20 6	..	24 0	16 0	..	23 0
Vanilla, large .... per lb.	16 0	..	22 0	19 0	..	27 0
inferior ,,	10 0	..	15 0	10 0	..	18 0
GINGER, Preserved, per lb.	0 5¼	..	0 6	0 4½	..	0 7
HONEY, Chili .... per cwt.	30 0	..	50 0	32 0	..	42 0
Jamaica ,,	35 0	..	41 0	0 0	..	0 0
Australian ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
IPECACUANHA .... per lb.	4 10	..	5 2	6 0	..	6 5
ISINGLASS, Brazil.. ,,	2 7	..	4 8	2 8	..	4 9
Tongue sort ,,	3 6	..	5 5	3 2	..	5 4
East India ,,	1 6	..	4 10	2 0	..	5 6
West India ,,	3 10	..	4 6	3 11	..	4 7
Russ. long staple	8 0	..	15 0	8 0	..	15 0
,, inferior	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
,, Simovia	1 6	..	3 0	2 2	..	3 3
JALAP, good...... ,,	0 9	..	0 11	0 8	..	0 10½
infer. & stems ,,	0 7	..	0 8	0 7½	..	0 7¾
LEMON JUICE .... per degree	0 1	..	0 1¼	0 1	..	0 1⅜
LIME JUICE........per gall.	1 7	..	1 9	0 0	..	0 0
LIQUORICE, Spanish per cwt.	34 0	..	39 0	34 0	..	39 0
Liquorice Root ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
MANNA, flaky ......per lb.	3 6	..	4 0	0 0	..	0 0
small ...... ,,	1 4	..	1 6	0 0	..	0 0
MUSK, Pod..........per oz.	21 0	..	52 0	15 0	..	47 6
Grain........ ,,	20 0	..	55 0	40 0	..	50 0
OILS (*see also separate list*)						
Almond, expressed per lb.	1 10	..	0 0	1 4	..	0 0
Castor, 1st pale.... ,,	0 5½	..	0 5¾	0 4⅜	..	0 4½
second .... ,,	0 5	..	0 5¼	0 3⅝	..	0 4¼
Cod Liver ...... per gall.	3 0	..	4 3	4 6	..	7 6
Croton .... per oz.	0 2½	..	0 2¾	0 2½	..	0 0
Essential Oils:						
Almond ....per lb.	25 0	..	0 0	20 0	..	0 0
Anise-seed ...... ,,	6 10	..	0 0	6 3	..	6 9
Bay ....per cwt.	0 0	..	0 0	65 0	..	70 0
Bergamot ...... per lb.	10 0	..	15 0	10 0	..	15 0
Cajeput......per bottle	3 0	..	3 6	3 0	..	3 6
Caraway........per lb.	9 0	..	9 3	9 0	..	9 3
Cassia .... ,,	2 9	..	0 0	3 6	..	0 0
Cinnamon ......per oz.	4 3	..	5 0	2 6	..	6 0
Cinnamon-leaf	0 1¾	..	0 2	0 2⅛	..	0 3
Citronelle ...... ,,	0 2¼	..	0 0	0 1¾	..	0 0
Clove .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	8 6	..	0 0
Juniper .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Lavender ......per lb.	1 8	..	7 0	1 8	..	7 6
Lemon .... ,,	5 0	..	9 6	7 0	..	9 0
Lemongrass ....per oz.	0 2¼	..	0 0	0 2½	..	0 0

	1878.			1877.		
Essential Oils, *continued:*—	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Neroli ....per oz.	3 0	to	6 6	3 0	to	6 6
Nutmeg .... ,,	0 4	..	0 0	0 5½	..	0 5¾
Orange..........per lb.	4 3	..	7 0	6 0	..	9 0
Otto of Roses....per oz.	35 0	..	44 0	16 0	..	22 0
Patchouli ...... ,,	1 6	..	3 0	2 0	..	3 6
Peppermint:						
American ....per lb.	10 9	..	12 6	13 0	..	14 3
English ...... ,,	24 0	..	25 0	34 0	..	35 0
Rosemary ...... ,,	2 0	..	2 6	2 0	..	2 6
Sassafras ...... ,,	2 0	..	2 3	2 3	..	2 6
Spearmint ...... ,,	12 0	..	15 0	12 0	..	15 0
Thyme.......... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Mace, expressed ..per oz.	0 6	..	0 10	0 6	..	0 10
OPIUM, Turkey ......per lb.	17 6	..	18 6	21 0	..	22 6
inferior ...... ,,	11 0	..	13 0	10 0	..	18 0
QUASSIA (bitter wood) per ton	100 0	..	130 0	100 0	..	130 0
RHUBARB, China, good and fine ....per lb.	1 7	..	4 1	2 6	..	3 6
Mid. to ord....... ,,	0 6	..	1 4	0 9	..	2 0
Dutch Trimmed.. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
ROOTS—Calumba..per cwt.	20 0	..	50 0	32 0	..	54 0
China .... ,,	25 0	..	30 0	30 0	..	32 0
Chiretta ....per lb.	0 3	..	0 4	0 0	..	0 0
Galangal ....per cwt.	21 0	..	22 0	24 0	..	26 0
Gentian .... ,,	9 0	..	21 0	22 0	..	24 0
Hellebore .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Orris .... ,,	55 0	..	65 0	26 0	..	75 0
Pellitory.......... ,,	70 0	..	76 0	70 0	..	76 0
Pink..............per lb.	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Rhatany.......... ,,	0 4	..	0 7	0 4	..	1 0
Seneka............ ,,	2 10	..	3 0	3 6	..	4 0
Snake .... ,,	0 10	..	1 0	0 6	..	0 6½
SAFFRON, Spanish .. ,,	20 0	..	35 0	33 0	..	37 0
SALEP .... per cwt.	240 0	..	300 0	0 0	..	0 0
SARSAPARILLA, Lima per lb.	0 6	..	0 7	0 5	..	0 7
Guayaquil .... ,,	2 2	..	2 6	1 10	..	2 2
Honduras .... ,,	0 11	..	1 5	1 1	..	1 6
Jamaica .... ,,	1 2	..	1 10	2 6	..	3 0
SASSAFRAS ....per cwt.	9 0	..	11 0	0 0	..	0 0
SCAMMONY, Virgin ..per lb.	0 0	..	0 0	24 0	..	30 0
second & ordinary ,,	0 0	..	0 0	6 0	..	22 0
SENNA, Bombay .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 1	..	0 4
Tinnivelly .... ,,	0 1¼	..	1 3	0 1¾	..	1 6
Alexandria........ ,,	0 5	..	1 6	0 5	..	2 0
SPERMACETI, refined ,,	1 4	..	0 0	1 3	..	1 4
American .... ,,	1 3	..	0 0	1 0	..	1 1
SQUILLS .... ,,	0 2½	..	0 3	0 1½	..	0 3½

GUMS.

	1878.			1877.		
	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.
AMMONIACI drop .. per cwt.	1 18	..	2 5	2 2	..	2 10
lump.. ,,	0 15	..	1 15	0 17/6	..	1 14
ANIMI, fine washed ,,	13 15	..	14 10	11 0	..	12 15
bold scraped ,,	12 0	..	13 7/6	9 15	..	10 15
sorts ...... ,,	8 10	..	11 10	6 15	..	9 10
dark ...... ,,	2 15	..	8 10	4 0	..	6 12/6
ARABIC, E.I., fine pale picked .. ,,	2 15	..	3 5	3 0	..	3 7
srts., md. to fin. ,,	2 2	..	2 14	2 5	..	2 14
garblings .. ,,	1 5	..	2 0	1 7	..	2 0
TURKEY, pick. gd. to fin. ,,	5 0	..	9 0	6 0	..	9 10
second & inf. ,,	3 0	..	5 15	3 0	..	5 15
in sorts .. ,,	2 10	..	3 16	2 10	..	3 10
Gedda .... ,,	1 13	..	1 19	1 14	..	3 8
BARBARY, white .. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
brown .. ,,	2 10	..	2 15	1 15	..	1 16
AUSTRALIAN...... ,,	2 2	..	2 10	1 17	..	2 15
ASSAFŒTIDA, cm. to fin ,,	0 13	..	2 10	0 16	..	4 0
BENJAMIN, 1st & 2nd ,,	0 0	..	0 0	27 0	..	45 0
Sumatra 1st & 2nd ,,	6 5	..	17 5	6 5	..	11 5
3rd ,,	2 9	..	3 0	3 10	..	5 0
COPAL, Angola red ,,	6 0	..	6 15	6 0	..	6 15
Benguela ,,	4 0	..	5 0	4 0	..	5 0
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Sierra Leone, per lb.	0 6½	..	0 9	0 6	..	0 10
Manilla....per cwt.	17 6	..	23 6	20 0	..	28 0
DAMMAR, pale .... ,,	74 6	..	77 0	66 0	..	75 0
Singapore .... ,,	63 0	..	70 0	65 6	..	74 0
EUPHORBIUM .... ,,	9 0	..	15 0	9 0	..	15 0
GALBANUM .... per lb.	0 3½	..	1 0	0 5	..	1 3
GAMBOGE, pckd. pipe per cwt.	185 0	..	240 0	200 0	..	240 0
GUAIACUM ....per lb.	1 0	..	2 5	1 3	..	2 6
KINO..............per cwt.	80 0	..	85 0	40 0	..	50 0
KOWRIE, rough .. ,,	37 0	..	48 0	25 0	..	40 0
scraped sorts ,,	49 0	..	55 0	42 0	..	55 0
MASTIC, picked ....per lb.	3 0	..	4 0	4 0	..	5 0
MYRRH, gd. & fine per cwt.	150 0	..	200 0	150 0	..	240 0
ord. to fair.... ,,	100 0	..	147 6	70 0	..	140 0
OLIBANUM, p. drop ,,	50 0	..	55 0	49 0	..	54 6
amber & ylw. ,,	37 6	..	46 0	43 0	..	46 0
garblings.... ,,	18 0	..	28 0	10 0	..	26 6
SENEGAL .... ,,	62 6	..	95 0	65 0	..	67 6
SANDARAC........ ,,	62 0	..	90 0	79 0	..	100 0
SHELLAC, Orange.. ,,	72 0	..	90 0	82 0	..	95 0
Liver .. ,,	68 0	..	73 0	73 0	..	81 0
THUS .... ,,	20 0	..	21 6	20 0	..	21 6
TRAGACANTH, leaf ,,	240 0	..	400 0	240 0	..	400 0
in sorts ,,	65 0	..	175 0	25 0	..	175 0

OILS.

	1878.			1877.		
	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.
SEAL, pale ....per tun	32 10	..	0 0	33 10	..	34 0
yellow to tinged ,,	30 10	..	32 0	31 10	..	33 0
brown ...... ,,	26 0	..	29 0	31 0	..	0 0
SPERM.......... ,,	67 0	..	68 0	82 0	..	0 0
BODY .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
COD .... ,,	31 0	..	0 0	37 0	..	0 0
Oils, *continued:*—	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.
WHALE, South Sea, pale, per tun	32 0	to	0 0	35 10	to	36 0
yellow ,,	31 0	..	0 0	33 0	..	35 0
brown ,,	28 0	..	29 0	31 0	..	0 0
East India, Fish ,,	0 0	..	0 0	26 0	..	0 0
OLIVE, Gallipoli ....per ton	0 0	..	0 0	48 10	..	49 0
Gioja........ ,,	0 0	..	0 0	48 10	..	49 0
Levant .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	46 0	..	0 0
Mogador .... ,,	43 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Spanish .... ,,	49 0	..	49 10	0 0	..	0 0
Sicily ...... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	48 10	..	0 0
COCOANUT, Cochin.. ,,	51 10	..	52 0	42 0	..	42 10
Ceylon ,,	40 0	..	0 0	37 15	..	38 0
Mauritius ,,	38 10	..	40 0	38 0	..	38 5
GROUND NUT AND GINGELLY:						
Bombay	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Madras	0 0	..	0 0	45 0	..	0 0
PALM, fine..............	37 10	..	0 0	39 0	..	0 0
LINSEED	28 0	..	0 0	27 15	..	0 0
RAPESEED, English, pale ..	34 0	..	0 0	37 0	..	0 0
brown	32 0	..	0 0	35 0	..	0 0
Foreign, pale ..	0 0	..	0 0	38 10	..	39 0
brown	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
COTTONSEED	30 0	..	30 10	31 0	..	32 10
LARD	40 0	..	42 0	48 0	..	0 0
TALLOW	30 0	..	34 0	30 0	..	54 0
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
TURPENTINE, American, cks.	23 0	..	0 0	23 6	..	0 0
French ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
PETROLEUM, Crude	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
refined, per gall.	0 9	..	0 0	0 10⅜	..	0 0
Spirit	0 6½	..	0 7½	0 9	..	0 0

SEEDS.

	1878.			1877.		
CANARY............per qr.	47 0	..	53 0	48 0	..	54 0
CARAWAY, English per cwt.	43 0	..	45 0	40 0	..	0 0
German, &c....	48 0	..	49 0	0 0	..	0 0
CORIANDER	18 0	..	23 0	0 0	..	0 0
HEMP..............per qr.	0 0	..	0 0	33 3	..	35 0
LINSEED, English ,,	0 0	..	0 0	53 0	..	66 0
Black Sea & Azof	50 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Calcutta ,,	49 3	..	0 0	52 0	..	0 0
Bombay ,,	50 6	..	51 0	52 6	..	0 0
St. Petrsbrg. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	54 0	..	55 6
Mustard, brown..per bshl.	0 0	..	0 0	12 0	..	15 0
white.. ,,	13 0	..	16 0	13 0	..	16 0
POPPY, East India, per qr.	54 0	..	0 0	50 0	..	51 6

SPICES.

	1878.			1877.		
CASSIA LIGNEA ..per cwt.	42 6	..	52 0	48 0	..	60 0
Vera .... ,,	22 0	..	36 0	22 0	..	45 0
Buds .... ,,	54 0	..	55 0	73 0	..	74 0
CINNAMON, Ceylon:						
1st quality ......per lb.	1 8	..	2 10	1 9	..	3 8
2nd do. .... ,,	1 6	..	2 5	1 6	..	2 9
3rd do. .... ,,	1 4	..	1 9	1 3	..	2 3
Tellicherry ...... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
CLOVES, Penang .... ,,	1 8	..	1 11	2 2	..	2 3
Amboyna .... ,,	1 5	..	1 7	1 4	..	1 6
Zanzibar.......... ,,	1 3	..	1 4	1 1	..	1 2
GINGER, Jam., fine per cwt.	90 0	..	202 6	91 0	..	202 6
Ord. to good .... ,,	48 0	..	80 0	54 0	..	90 0
African .... ,,	24 6	..	25 6	29 0	..	0 0
Bengal............ ,,	19 6	..	20 0	23 0	..	24 0
Malabar .... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	30 0	..	30 6
Cochin .... ,,	45 0	..	120 0	53 0	..	115 0
PEPPER, Blk, Malabar, per lb.	0 4⅜	..	0 5¼	0 4¼	..	0 5½
Singapore .... ,,	0 3¼	..	0 3½	0 3¾	..	0 0
White Tellicherry ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 10	..	1 4
Cayenne .... ,,	1 4	..	3 0	2 0	..	3 0
MACE, 1st quality .. ,,	1 11	..	2 10	2 0	..	3 0
2nd and inferior .. ,,	1 0	..	1 10	0 11	..	1 11
NUTMEGS, 78 to 60 to lb. ,,	3 8	..	4 6	3 8	..	4 6
90 to 80 ,, ,,	2 11	..	3 7	3 0	..	3 7
132 to 95 ,, ,,	1 10	..	2 10	2 2	..	2 11½
PIMENTA..................	0 4½	..	0 0	0 3⅝	..	0 3¾

VARIOUS PRODUCTS.

	1878.			1877.		
COCHINEAL—						
Honduras, black ..per lb.	2 3	..	2 7	2 5	..	2 9
,, silver .. ,,	2 4	..	2 5	2 4	..	2 6
,, pasty .. ,,	2 2	..	2 3	2 3	..	0 0
Mexican, black.... ,,	2 2	..	2 4	2 2	..	2 4
,, silver.... ,,	2 2	..	0 0	2 1½	..	0 0
Teneriffe, black .. ,,	2 3	..	2 11	2 4	..	3 0
,, silver .. ,,	2 3	..	2 4	2 4	..	2 6
SOAP, Castile......per cwt.	26 0	..	33 0	33 0	..	34 10
SOY, China ...... ,, gall.	2 7	..	0 0	1 8	..	0 0
SPONGE, Turk. fin. pkd pr lb.	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Fair to good ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Ordinary .. ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
Bahama.... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	0 0	..	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA—						
Gambier ......per cwt.	17 0	..	17 6	20 0	..	20 3
Free cubes .... ,,	25 0	..	26 6	28 0	..	29 0
Cutch .... ,,	23 0	..	24 6	23 0	..	24 6
WOOD, DYE, Bar ..per ton	£2 10	..	£3 0	£3 0	..	3 5
Brazil .... ,,	14 0	..	20 0	14 0	..	20 0
Cam.............. ,,	22 0	..	34 0	18 0	..	30 0
Fustic, Cuba ...... ,,	0 0	..	0 0	8 0	..	8 10
Jamaica .... ,,	5 10	..	6 0	5 10	..	6 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy ,,	8 0	..	8 15	9 0	..	0 0
Honduras ...... ,,	6 10	..	6 15	6 10	..	6 15
St. Domingo .... ,,	5 0	..	6 0	5 15	..	0 0
Jamaica .... ,,	4 10	..	5 0	5 0	..	5 10
LIMA, first pile .... ,,	8 5	..	9 0	9 0	..	10 0
RED SANDERS .... ,,	6 0	..	6 2,6	5 17,3	..	0 0

NOTES AND QUERIES

CORRESPONDENTS should be careful to send us their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but to authenticate their queries. We bind ourselves to do our best to answer all who conform to this rule, but anonymous questions will be answered or not as we find it convenient. We would also call attention to the heading "Notes and Queries," and would suggest that our readers should send us some Notes, and not Queries only. We frequently publish formulæ, and think that it would be very valuable to the trade generally if those who try them would report their experience.

Lime Juice and Glycerine.—"Sapicus" writes :—"I am sure you must be pretty well tired of this subject, but I should like to record my experience before you refuse to have anything more to say about it. Complaining to a friend in the trade of the appearance of the ordinary oil and aq. calcis after it had been made some time, he gave me a formula for an 'inseparable' preparation, which was as follows :—

Cera alb.	℥i.
Ol. amygd. dulc.	℥xx.
Glycerine	℥ij.
Aq. calcis	℥xxij.
Ess. Limon	ʒss.

Melt the wax and oil together, and add the aq. calcis and glycerine, and shake well.

This formula *looks* well, but it is *not inseparable* ; and here comes the rub : after it has been made some time, some sort of action takes place between the ingredients analogous, I should say, to fermentation, as it bursts the bottles or blows out the corks, and makes a horrible mess. I have tried substituting ol. olivæ for ol. amygd.—with no better result. Have any of your numerous correspondents ever sent you the like account of their own experience in the matter? I trust the facts above may be of some use to your 'Notes and Queries' column."

G. S. L. writes on the same subject. He says there are a few proprietary preparations sold which are quite white and inseparable. He wishes to enjoy the fruits of other men's labours, and asks us how this result is obtained. We would beg all our readers who have anything to say on the subject to say it at once, and then leave us in peace.

Sussex.—Liquid Dentifrice.—A formula is given in our 1877 Diary, thus :—

Fine potash soap	3 ozs.
Cream tartar	1 drachm
Alcohol sp. gr. ·910	18 ozs.
Distilled perfumed water	6 ozs.

You can flavour or colour this to fancy. *Pick-me-up* is a tonic draught containing sal volatile and chloric ether, of each, 20 drops, tincture of cardamoms and gentian, of each, about two drachms, in a wineglassful of water, aërated if a syphon be handy. If you find the salad dressing too oily and not thick enough, why not reduce the proportion of oil?

Deodorized Opium is said to be opium in fine powder, packed into a percolator and exhausted with ether. This solvent removes the narcotin and odorous substances without affecting the active alkaloids.

Green Ink.—The following formulæ have been published :—

1. Sap green dissolved in a very dilute alum water (Cooley).

2. A strong solution of binacetate of copper in water or of verdigris in vinegar (Cooley).

3. "Klaproths." Verdigris 4, cream of tartar 2, water 16. Boil the salts in a glass or clean copper vessel, filter, add 1 part mucilage and bottle (American Exchange).

4. Winckler's green chrome ink. Chromate of potash 3, hot water 8, dissolve and add rectified spirit 4, and a few drops of sulphuric acid to liberate the chromic acid, evaporate to half, dilute with water, and filter. Add to the filtrate rectified spirit 4, sulphuric acid a few drops, stand, decant, and preserve until it assumes a fine green ; a little gum may be added (Beasley).

To get rid of Ants.—Professor Leidy states that he has cleared a house of red ants by the following method. A piece of sweet cake was placed in every room, and at noon every day it was picked up with forceps, held over a cup of turps, and tapped till all the ants fell into the oil. This was done for three successive days. On the fourth not an ant was to be found on the cake. Pieces of bacon were then tried for several days with good effect. When this was deserted cheese was substituted, and lastly grasshoppers. After a few days' trial of these the ants ceased to be attracted by anything. They seem to have been thoroughly exterminated, and have not re-appeared.

Cymro (Bath).—You cannot do better than consult our "Educational Number," issued every year in September, to learn how to prepare for the medical profession.

Carbon.—We have been unable to get the information you ask in the short time you give us, but will try to do so by next month.

Mori.—Mulberries fall from the tree as soon as they are fully ripe. Pieces of clean sacking, or something of the kind, should be placed under the tree to catch the fruit and prevent its getting soiled. All that falls should be collected daily and used at once. If kept, the fruit is sure to deteriorate more or less. Fruit that has been wetted by the rain should be rejected. The juice may be prepared by rubbing the fruit through a fine hair sieve, straining through flannel, and squeezing the residue by twisting up the flannel. We do not think that the marble mortar or the iron filter press will be found necessary. The marble would be more likely to injure the juice than the iron, for it contains free acid but no tannin.

C. W. L.—(1) We place no restriction on the competition in our "Corner for Students." (2) We do not think the Government laboratories are such easy positions as you imagine. We imagine the principals select their own assistants. (3) Thanks for your information, which we regret we cannot now make use of.

G. S. L.—Those who wish for a black ink which will not corrode steel pens should remember that steel will rust when it is wetted, even if it be with pure water. If pens are laid aside unwiped, any corrosion they may suffer should not be charged entirely against the ink. A contemporary has recently published the following form for jet black steel pen ink:—"Bruised galls, 1 lb. ; logwood, ½ lb. ; cloves, ¼ oz. ; pomegranate rind, ¼ lb ; water, 8 lbs. Boil gently for three hours, stirring now and then ; strain off the decoction, and add 2 lbs. more water to the ingredients. Simmer gently for an hour and strain. Mix the strained liquids, which together should weigh 8 lbs. Allow the dregs to subside, and pour off clear. Dissolve in a portion of it common gum, ¼ lb. ; sugar candy, 1 oz. ; and in another portion sulphate of iron, ¼ lb. Strain both solutions, and mix the whole together. Then add calcined borax, 1 drm. ; creosote, 12 drops ; dissolved in ½ oz. of spirit of wine."

T. H.—We quite agree with you in your views as to the "excessive" drinking habits of large sections of our population. But we do not quite see the connection between these and counter practice. If infants are slain by the latter it is apart from the question to plead that they are also sacrificed to the drinking habits of their parents.

T. W. P.—Try Butler & MacCulloch, of South Row, Covent Garden.

C. C.—Oxalate of cerium is insoluble in all the usual menstrua. We are not aware whether glycerine, which is generally the last resort, has been tried. The salt is usually prescribed in the form of pills.

Ignoramus.—The Dentists' Bill has not yet passed. If it should, the rights of chemists and druggists, *bonâ fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry at the time of the passing of the Act, will be fully recognised. This concession was made by Sir John Lubbock to a deputation from the Chemists' Trade Association which waited upon him.

Subscriber.—We do not know that the right to use the term "Apothecaries' Hall" by persons not members of the Society of Apothecaries has ever been challenged, nor do we find any section of the Apothecaries', or any other Act, which expressly forbids this assumption. We should, however, hardly like to assert that a case could not be got up. Respecting the word "pharmacy," used by a registered chemist and druggist, we remember that some years ago the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society objected to the adoption of the title by a Liverpool chemist, but, if we remember correctly, the chemist declined to remove the title, and no proceedings were taken. We do not think the Society would have the slightest right to the exclusive possession of that word.

Toxicologist.—The question you raise has recently been discussed in the columns of the *Pharmaceutical Journal.* Has your customer, you ask, whose cat has just been poisoned, any right to search your poison register? We think not. Your poison register is as much a private document as your ledger or day-book, and, like them, should only be shown when the ends of justice are to be served. It is true that the ledger is kept to protect the tradesman's own interests, and the poison register to protect the interests of the public. But the fact that it owes its adoption to an Act of Parliament, in which the chemist is not ordered to show it on demand, sufficiently proves that private persons should not be allowed to search it for confirmation of their suspicions, while to the detective and his fellow-officers of the law it should be always open.

J. T. S.—Your enquiry of last month respecting patent medicine licences you will find answered in our "Editorial Notes" of this issue.

Gas.—There is a preparation manufactured by Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. intended expressly for the purpose you require, namely, to get a good froth on ginger beer and such beverages. It is known, we believe, under the title of "French Cream."

B. S. & Co., Yorkshire, "A Free Press and Fair Play," J. B. K., and others.—We are much obliged to you for your kind expressions, and your eagerness to defend and justify us. You will see that we have published a few letters similar in tone to yours, but we do not think that our expressions need justification, or that the attacks of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the men it aspires to represent are so dangerous that we need avail ourselves of your kindly proffered defence.